SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 6th instant.

PUBLIC TELEGRAPH STATION AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, dated 8th November, stating that, if suitable accommodation can be secured, it is proposed to open a branch telegraph office at Prince's Dock, and inquiring whether, as a tentative measure, any ralled-in space about 15 feet square in any building near the Dock gates can be spared for this purpose, and if so, on what terms. Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 14th November. Read memo. by the Chairman, dated 3rd December. Read memo. by Resident Engineer, dated 5th December, stating that the cost of making a record-room in extension of the upper floor of the Dock Superintendent's office as proposed by the Chairman, and of making windows in the present record-room on ground floor, so as to fit it for a telegraph office, will be Rs. 485.

It was moved by the Chairman "that the arrangement proposed to be made be sanctioned, the cost of the alteration being charged against revenue; that the Telegraph Department be required to pay Rs. 25 a month for the accommodation, the arrangement to be made for one year, and to be terminated at any time thereafter on 3 months' notice being given on either side."

It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Jacomb "that the Telegraph Department be allowed to occupy the present record-room on the ground floor of the Dock Superintendent's office for one year certain, on condition that they pay the cost of making the necessary alterations, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 485." The amendment was first put and was lost, and the original motion was thereafter carried.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read minutes of Trustees on the papers relating to the building of Prince's Dock, which have been circulated. Resolution.—A special committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, Messrs. Mathew, Trevor, Kittredge, Captain Carey, and the Chairman is appointed to consider and advise the Trustees on the subject.

FREER-ROAD.

Submitted report by Resident Engineer, dated 7th November, forwarding plan showing how the Freer-road might be widened twenty feet from Fort-street northward. Submitted report of Land Committee, dated 1st December. Resolution.—In the absence of Mr. Ollivant, who brought up the subject, consideration of it is postponed.

THE PINJRAPOLE.

Read letter from Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry, Engineer to the Pinjrapole, dated 29th November, stating that he has been directed by the trustees of the Pinjrapole to apply for permission to take 500 cart-loads of sand from Chowpatty foreshore free of charge, in order to fill the cattle-yard of the Pinjrapole, which becomes muddy in the rainy season. Resolution.—The application may be granted.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Memo. from Collector of Customs, dated 25th November, forwarding copy of a letter from Commissioner of Customs, recommending that sand, bricks, tiles, chunam, rafters and bamboos be excepted from the list of goods which are landed at Apollo Bunder.

Letter from Dock Superintendent reporting that a stevedore's labourer on board the Britannia, in Dock, fell into the hold on 17th November, and was killed.

Pilotage statement for the week ending 3rd instant:—

24 Vessels piloted into harbour.
22 " " out of "
7 " transported.
" " attended to.

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 2nd instant:—

7 Square-rigged vessels entered.
13 " " left.
8 " " remaining in Dock.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 29th instant.

MADRAS TIME.

Resumed consideration of letter from the Superintendent, Government Observatory, dated 12th November, inquiring whether the Trustees propose after 1st December to make any change in the time at which the daily signal is made at the Time Ball Tower. Resolution.—From 1st December, 1881, inclusive, Madras time will be kept by the Port Trust, so as to agree with that kept by Government. This being so, the time fixed for lifting the ball will be nominally retarded by ½ an hour (taking the 27 minutes difference as ½ an hour): for instance, the Trustees' meeting will be at 3-30 instead of at 3 p.m. as now, so that it will continue to be at the identical time with reference to the sun. The Time Ball should be dropped at one o'clock p.m. Madras time, and the necessary notifications should be issued.

THE SAILORS' COFFEE-ROOM, PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from the President and Secretary Young Men's Christian Association, dated 2nd November, stating that the Association have already spent Rs. 4,000 on the Sailors' Coffee-room at Prince's Dock, and that in order to pay off the contractor and add superintendent's quarters a further sum of Rs. 4,000 is required. They state that for the rooms at the Apollo Bunder and at the Dock together they have raised and spent a sum of Rs. 20,000. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. It was proposed by the Chairman that a grant of Rs. 4,000 be made to the Young Men's Christian Association, and that the special sanction of Government be applied for for the expenditure. It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Sedgwick that the Trustees are not entitled to make any grant for this purpose from Port Trust funds, and that the application be therefore refused. The amendment was first put, and there being a majority of votes in favour of it, it was declared to be substantive motion and was carried.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution, P. W. D., No. 298, dated 18th November, accepting the tender of Messrs. Forbes for the baggage shed at Carnac-bunder.

Government Resolution No. 660, dated 8th November, directing the Marine Survey Officer to begin the survey of the harbour at once, taking up the work where Lieut. Taylor left off.

Letter from Traffic Manager, dated 21st November, stating that a fire broke out on that day in the Carriage Repairing Shop, and that the damage done is estimated at Rs. 32,000 by the firewood dealers.

That machinery valued at Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000, belonging to the Prince Petit Spinning and Weaving Company, was damaged.

Letters from Port Officer, dated 21st and 22nd November, regarding the sinking and raising again of a prow lighter with sand off Prince's Dock.

Letter from Port Officer, dated 24th November, reporting that a new buoy was laid on that day to mark the north of Cross Island, and was afterwards towed into Mazagon.

Letter from Dock Superintendent, dated 21st November, reporting that a European fireman named F. Cunningham, off the s. s. Rosemore, fell into the Dock on 20th instant and was drowned.

Telegram from Aden, dated 25th November, intimating that the trustees' new tug Princess had left that port for Bombay.

Pilotage statement for the week ending 26th instant:—

27 vessels piloted into harbour.
27 " " out of "
7 " " transported.
" " attended to.

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 25th instant:—

9 Square-rigged vessels entered.
14 " " left.
6 " " remaining in Dock.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department,—under date Calcutta, the 8th December, 1881.

Read again:

Report of the Famine Commission, Parts I and II.

Read also the following correspondence with the Secretary of State on the formation of an Agricultural Department in India:

To the Secretary of State, No. 19, dated the 14th March 1881.

From the Secretary of State, No. 55, dated the 16th June 1881.

Resolution by the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, No. 21—886-914, dated the 4th July 1-81.

Read also the following correspondence on the subject of the formation of an Agricultural Department in British Burma:

From the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 2793—104a, dated 27th August 1881.

To the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No 2910, dated the 22nd June 1881.

From the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 5585—14A., dated the 15th August 1881.

To Secretary of State, No. 174 (Financial), dated the 1st July 1881.

From Secretary of State, No. 77, dated the 25th August 1881.

Read also the following:

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3915, dated the 22nd December 1879, on the subject of a fluctuating land revenue demand in exceptional districts.

Resolution of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 2—144-156, dated the 6th October 1881, reviewing Mr. Stack's memorandum upon the land revenue settlements in the temporarily-settled parts of British India, and enunciating the circumstances under which revisions of settlement may be commenced.

RESOLUTION.

IN June last, when sanctioning the reconstruction of the Revenue and Agricultural Branch of the Government of India Secretariat, Her Majesty's Secretary of State invited a further consideration of and development of the proposals of the Famine Commission in regard to the purposes and duties of Agricultural Departments in India. The main objects which the Commission had commended to the notice of such Departments were broadly described by His Lordship in the following terms:

Firstly.—More complete and systematic ascertaining and rendering available of the statistics of vital agricultural, and economic facts for every part of India, in order that Government and its officers may always be in possession of an adequate knowledge of the actual condition of the country, its population, and resources.

Secondly.—The general improvement of Indian agriculture, with the view of increasing the food-supply and general resources of the people.

Thirdly.—Better and prompt organization of famine relief whenever the usual approach of famine may be indicated by the statistical information.

The objects thus delineated may be briefly designated as agricultural inquiry, agricultural improvement, and famine relief.

2. It may be admitted that in dealing with questions of such consequence and magnitude as those indicated in the preceding paragraph, the Government of India has hitherto stood at considerable disadvantage. Though, under Lord Mayo's administration, a Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce was created at the head quarters of Government, the actual form which the Department assumed departed widely from Lord Mayo's conception of its proper constitution. Burdened with multiform and manifold duties, the new Department had neither the leisure nor the power to take up either directly or efficiently the many problems which affect the agriculture and rural economy of the Empire. Apart from the difficulties inseparable from the undue amount and variety of business thrown upon the Central Bureau, there was not in 1871 a single institution under any of the Provincial Administrations which had been devised for the furtherance of similar ends. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that, in the absence of any Provincial organization with which to hold correspondence, the Government of India, itself seldom initiative in action and depending in its execution of large measures upon the agencies which Local Governments can supply, found its injunctions inoperative and its schemes without positive result. The position at the present time is very different. In response to the invitation extended by the Imperial Government to the various provinces of the Empire that they should adopt the recommendation of the Famine Commissioners to establish local Departments of Agriculture, a favourable acceptation of the proposal has already been received from many quarters. In the North-Western Provinces a Department has for four years been established, and a well organized provincial agency thereby secured, the duties of which the Local Government has now proposed to extend. An opening has long been afforded in Madras for the extension of agricultural knowledge in the establishment of an experimental farm and college at Sydapet. The sanction of the Secretary of State has already been received to the creation of an Agricultural Department in Burma. The Government of Bombay, moving in the same direction, has submitted its proposals to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The Government of the Central Provinces has taken similar action, and a scheme for the attachment of an Agricultural Branch to the Settlement Department in the Punjab is at present before the Government of India. The time, therefore, has now come when the Government of India can hope to give a wider expansion to the ideas of 1871.

3. In giving expression to their recommendations the Famine Commissioners have with great distinctness intimated that, apart from any special organization which may be required to meet the exigencies of famine, or to enter into any new field of agricultural experiments, a permanent agency should be closely associated with the existing authorities in each province for the systematic prosecution of agricultural *inquiry*. The importance of this view, which directs attention to those duties of the Agricultural Department which must precede any attempt at agricultural *improvement*, has hitherto been by far too greatly overlooked. Indications, not altogether absent from the proposals submitted in connection with Agricultural Departments have, from time to time and in various ways, been afforded, to the Government and to the public of the official opinion the first and main duty of an Agricultural Department is to be the conduct of agricultural experiments and the supervision of model farms. This supposition is one which, at the outset, it is desirable to expose, as it obscures the relative importance of the various objects which the Agricultural Departments now contemplated are intended to fulfil.

4. Of the objects distinguished by the Secretary of State as the special aim of Agricultural Departments, the third or that relating to famine relief, will not, on the present occasion, be particularly discussed. The Draft Famine Code prepared by the Secretary to the Famine Commission is still before various local authorities, and until their views are known, it would be premature to consider what special or temporary arrangements should be made in time of famine, of which happily there is no prospect during the present season. Consideration must, therefore, be primarily given to the development of a permanent organization in each province of such a character as may be most compatible with existing administrative arrangements with the view of confiding to it the execution of those measures which may be required for the maintenance of a thorough system of agricultural inquiry.

Such an inquiry cannot fail to lead, in the course of time, to sounder conclusions as to the direction in which it is desirable either to attempt agricultural improvement, or to afford protection to the agricultural population against the difficulties and dangers of famine and drought.

5. The desirability of closely associating the permanent organization thus required with the existing administrative staff is, throughout the report of the Famine Commissioners, strongly indicated. The system, they write, should be "worked by the ordinary official staff, supplemented, where necessary, to meet the abnormal circumstances of famine." Financial exigencies, indeed, render it imperative that no other course should be adopted. While therefore insisting on the necessity for a permanent establishment for the purposes of collecting and keeping up to date the knowledge of the country necessary for its administration, the Government of India does not desire to prescribe any definite rules for an uniform organization. Necessarily this must vary with the character of the arrangements already in force under each Government. In some provinces the existing machinery may be regarded as needing no more than some slight re-adjustment or modification. In others, the question may arise of transferring to the control of an Agricultural Department duties now performed under the supervision of some other authority; elsewhere the probability of more extensive alterations may have to be faced. In all cases the necessity of securing to the Agricultural Department an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of agricultural life and practices is to be thoroughly understood. Equally important, positive that economy and the utilization to the fullest extent of means already available should be accepted as the guiding principles of administrative arrangements. Subject to these remarks, the Commission which the Government of India desires to consider in communication with Local Governments and Administrations is in what way a permanent organization can be established most conveniently to meet the local circumstances of each province.

6. In this connection the advantage of bringing an Agricultural Department, in that section of its duties which appertains to aggricultural inquiry, into close connection with any official organization already constructed, or at any future time required for the assessment of revenue, for the investigation of rent rates and other issues between landlords and tenants, or for the revision and maintenance of village records, cannot be overlooked. In the words of the Famine Commissioners, "the success of an Agricultural Department would mainly depend on the completeness and accuracy with which agricultural and economic facts are collected in each village and compiled in each sub-division and district throughout the country." The Department would thus naturally acquire that very knowledge which it has hitherto been the main effort of a settlement staff to attain. Without doubt, too, a permanent department of this kind would, in course of time, become more competent to deal with questions of settlement, demanding as they do an intimate acquaintance with agricultural conditions, than any temporary department forced to gain a hurried experience at great cost to the country during the actual process of assessment. Nor must it be forgotten that as the Department would be a permanent branch of the ordinary administration, the evils which attend the influx of temporary establishments, or which result from prolonged and harassing investigations, would, as indicated in a recent resolution on revision of settlements, be avoided.

7. The Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces have substantially accepted these views in proposing to connect the work of the new departments very closely with the conduct of, or the preparation for, settlement operations.

The administrative arrangements have hitherto differed somewhat widely in these two provinces. In the North-Western Provinces, an Agricultural Department has, during the last few years, been entrusted with the establishment and improvement of the subordinate machinery by which village statistics are maintained, and by which the history of every estate in the Province is annually placed on record. But hitherto no direct duties have been assigned to the Department in connection with Settlement proceedings. In the Punjab, on the other hand, there exists a practically permanent settlement staff, but its connection with any particular district ceases on the completion of assessment; no complete system has been adopted for the continuous collection and record of agricultural information. The Government of the North-Western Provinces has now proposed that its Agricultural Department should undertake the work of preparing districts for settlement whilst the Punjab Government desires to place all permanent duties connected with agriculture, inquiry and improvement under the existing settlement staff. Thus the final result, though approached from opposite directions, is in both provinces identical. A similar combination may elsewhere be found practicable by which the Agricultural Department can be made to form an essential link in the administrative chain. It is neither necessary nor advisable that the new Department should either exercise independent authority or should interfere with the responsibility of the local officials who are at present charged with the duty of maintaining any system of agricultural records and observation. The Department may undoubtedly be utilized by the governing authorities in assisting them to control and maintain any organization required for the continuous supply of agricultural information, yet its chief duty will be to deduce from the facts and figures thus supplied those conclusions or suggestions which the Famine Commissioners have shown to be necessary to the administration of a province.

(To be continued.)

A NEW ARGUMENT FOR VEGETARIANISM.

IT is probable that the crotcheteer is on the whole the happiest of men or women, as the case may be. The pursuit of reasonable objects has undeniably at times a tendency to bore the pursuer; the pursuit of unreasonable ones has the immense advantage of only boring other people. Therefore, while other people have their moments of lassitude, spiritualists and anti-vaccinationists and vegetarians and teetotallers, and such like folk, enjoy an *igneus vigor* which is in its way delightful to look on, except when it results as it occasionally does in the premature death of a good many innocent people, the plundering of guileless ones who are innocent in another sense, or the infliction of general annoyance and discomfort. The unfortunate Leeds merchant whom Mr. Dawson Burns has found athirst in a Great Northern dining-car and to whom in accordance doubtless with a private reading of the precepts of the Founder of Christianity he has refused drink, may not like the *igneus vigor* and the streetful of neighbours to whom a vigorous anti-vaccinationist the other day communicated small-pox may not like it either. But vegetarianism has at least the advantage of being less aggressive than these its sister lunacies. The vegetarian very frequently kills himself, but he does not insist on killing other people unless they are silly enough to listen to him. Moreover, his crotchet is free from some others of the ugliest features of new things. Combined with spiritualism, it might be used for the purposes of extortion by threatening the "kreophagist" malefactor with the ghosts of the animals he has eaten; but we never heard of an instance of this. Hence the vegetarian may be regarded with a certain amiable feeling of tolerance, in that, though occasionally suicidal, he at any rate lets other people live and thrive.

The latest vegetarian manifesto that has come to our knowledge is a very neat little book by Mrs. Anna Kingsford, M. D., which Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. have just published. It is called *The Perfect Way in Diet*, a phrase admirably indicative of the mental attitude of the crotcheteer. The average kreophagist is by no means convinced that kreophagy is the perfect way in diet. Flesh and fish, like rebellion in a celebrated case, lie in his way, and he eats them and does well thereon; but, as for perfection, that is another matter. Mrs. Kingsford, on the other hand, will have none of your half-measures. She has looked at the teeth of man and the intestines of man; she has examined the descendants of his cousins, the other arboreal animals; she has cast a rapid eye on the science of ethics, the condition of Whitechapel, the pages of history, and the reports of outbreaks of trichinosis; and the result of it all is that she knows the "perfect way" of dietics. She must be confessed that we have not discovered anything very novel in the book, or anything which has not been said a hundred times by all vegetarians, and answered a hundred times by the fiendish kreophagist. It seems that the work is an enlarged translation of the thesis by which Mrs. Kingsford gained her doctorate at Paris. We are ashamed to say that we do not know exactly what other exercises are required for that proud position; but, if the thesis does the business by itself, it would not appear to be very difficult to become an M. D. Mrs. Kingsford has made an examination of our friends the anthropoid apes, by way of showing the similarity between us. It is really painful to know that in the chief point of difference the ape has the advantage of us, for he has a bigger stomach than we have. Otherwise there is no difference worth speaking of. Now he unquestionably is a vegetarian; therefore we ought to be, *q. e. d.* Then we have our dentition and digestion tested, and several other physiological contentions, one of which is to the lay mind so exceedingly funny that, at the risk of appearing flippant, we must quote it. The gentle reverence, the bloodlessness, the placidity, it seems, take place in a circular direction; so do those of the herbivora; while the carnivorous stomach contents itself with see-sawing in a prosaic manner from right to left and from left to right. "It does not appear," says Mrs. Kingsford, with much gravity, "that any opportunity has arisen of observing these movements in the lower animals." Here there seems a slight gap in the argument; but, as it is, it evidently leads satisfactorily to the same conclusion as before. That conclusion is that "the abuse of the art of cookery in the hands of man degrades him to the level of a beast of prey." Cookery, then we never heard of a beast of prey who cooked, and that we had always thought that this little matter of cookery was of very considerable importance in the question; but this is probably owing to the weakness of kreophagist logic.

From physiology we pass to history. We begin at the beginning, and see that the earliest pages of the Book of Genesis (which Mrs. Kingsford knows was written by an Egyptian) plainly declare what Egyptian tradition held about the food of man. Our edition of Genesis is probably less complete than Mrs. Kingsford's, or else contains some spurious matter, for it certainly does not favour vegetarianism. Then we go from Egypt to Greece, where, on the authority of Plutarch, it seems that athletes ate no meat, and that it was no regimen of flesh that formed the heroes of Thermopylæ. If Mrs. Kingsford had consulted Athenæus and such like authorities instead of Plutarch on the regimen, she would have discovered that the famous black broth consisted largely of the same material as black puddings, that the *sysitia* were positively stuffed with pork, and that there was usually a second course of game, poultry, lamb, &c., &c. Then we are taken all over the countries of the earth and the dietaries thereof. Mrs. Kingsford, having up her sleeve a hack with Rollin, treats herself to a course of *Mod Univ. Hist.*, whatever that may be, which informs her that the Japanese "never kill or eat anything that is killed," which is not true, and that the Israelites left that the English navy owes his superior strength [as compared with French labourers] to gifts of race than to his diet," which seems to overlook the well-ascertained fact that by lowering the diet of the one and raising that of the other, the French have a powerful competitor can be equalized and their positions in respect of work even reversed. After this we have the details of the perfect diet, in which it appears that "eggs, being the chickens in potential inconsistency, be included." Then comes the denunciatory part. The use of flesh meats hastens the arrival of old age. It is a dangerous stimulant. Mrs. Kingsford knew a young lady who died from intoxication on two mutton chops. Kreophagis go to and fro with exactly the same restlessness as the animals in a menagerie it may be observed in passing that the purely frugivorous monkeys are notorious for the sedateness of their demeanour. Kreophagism leads to alcoholism, and still more to immorality—the notoriously cleanly living of the vegetarian inhabitants of Western Africa is here a case in point, though Mrs. Kingsford says of them that they eat flesh, eating because of its bad effects on the butchers, which is a charming pendant to Mr. Bright's demonstration of the necessity of abolishing capital punishment in order to check the handling the knife of the ordinary of Newgate. Trichinosis, Dr. Richardson, the greater amount of food obtainable by tillage than by pasturage, Mr. Arthur Arnold, the artificial manure, the irrational maintenance of sheep and oxen bred for food, and many other persons and things are brought forward; and an interesting but somewhat irrelevant digression on the fur trade and the habit of wearing small birds in bonnets appropriately concludes the argument.

In all this there is, as has been said, very little that is new, though we do not remember to have seen so much stress laid before on the argument that the herbivorous stomach, periodically speaking, wriggles while the carnivorous stomach only indulges in a kind of *chasse-croise*. The truth is, of course, that all these physiological arguments are of very little weight. In the first place, the authorities are not by any means agreed on the facts; in the second, the construction to be placed on those facts is anything but obvious; in the third, and most important of all, there is the question of results. Even if man were originally what Mrs. Kingsford thinks him, thousands of years of kreophagy must have pretty well hardened him to the poison by this time, even if they have not made it necessary. The historical evidence is still more valueless. The bulk of the examples produced simply go to show what everybody knows—that in hot, moist, relaxing tropical climates very little animal food is necessary, or, indeed, desirable. Against this is to be set the notorious truth that all the greatest races of the world have been of temperate regions have been kreophagist. If Mrs. Kingsford will read Rollin less and Herodotus more, she will probably form a different opinion about the kreophagy of the Greeks. The ruling tribes and castes of Europe have invariably been kreophagous. But, as a matter of fact, it is rather absurd to argue on such a point. We know we are kreophagous, and there's an end on't, is for once not an irrational answer. To dogmatize on the excellences of meat-eating would be to come too close to the level of the dogmatizers on the excellences of vegetable-eating. The rule in all such points is to eat, not what the original arboreal animal with pointed ears ate, but what his descendant as being visiously and unprofitable. But the scheme of county boards, or boards for groups of counties, is only a tiny part of the scheme which would unite the most complete system of local self-government with an Imperial control, and would make every part of the Empire at once represented in its measure in the Imperial Legislature, and responsible for its share in the Imperial forces, as well in men as in money.

Nobody believes that the Imperial sentiment of United Kingdom would be asked to surrender its predominance in the Empire which has grown in its hands. For the moment omitting India, it has a revenue of eighty-two millions against a population of fifty-two millions in the colonies; it has a population of thirty-five millions against a population of fourteen millions; it has a trade of six hundred and fifty millions against a trade of two hundred and twenty millions; it has a debt of seven hundred and eighty millions against a debt of one hundred and twenty millions. On every ground it would have to control two-thirds, at the very least, of a truly Imperial Assembly. These are the broad facts. They suggest, no doubt, many difficulties of detail, they also suggest vast possibilities of policy. And all the difficulties do not appear at first, any more than all the advantages. There is the reconciliation of the duties and privileges of the Imperial Government and Legislature with those of the local administrations and representative bodies, and there must be added the difficulty presented especially by India, for the case of the Crown colonies presents no great obstacle, as one and all of them must be absorbed into representative government in time, except those which must ever be held simply as fortresses. To say that the problem is incapable of solution, is to say that arithmetic has no meaning for some people, and that self-preservation of the most short-sighted sort must in the long run prevail over self-preservation of the long-sighted variety. We must all trust that in time India, becoming versed in the local self-government which the late Ministry was as desirous of cultivating as the present, but which Lord Ripon has just wisely said must be adopted and adapted with due caution, will be able to send freely elected representatives to the Imperial Assembly of the future; but for a long time to come, we fear, she must be simply left out of a calculation that, but for her, is only a matter of arrangement in which the last word must rest with the Imperial Government. Not in this generation can we take into account either the relics of the red men in Canada or the Kaffirs at the Cape, the aborigines of Australasia or the negroes of the West Indies, as factors in the future constituencies of the Empire. And, though with a vast difference so must we speak for the present of Hindoos or Jains, of Arab or Afghan Mussulmans, of the followers of Buddha wherever they exist within our Eastern Empire. For their well-being, the Imperial Parliament of the future must be responsible as the Parliament of the United Kingdom is now, until they have learnt how to live together in peace, and to recognise the blessings of toleration and self-help. We need not really consider them at all in the present connection. And, apart from the dark races, where is the difficulty of a representative Legislature for the Empire? The Berrys in Australia, the Mackenzies, or rather the Goldwin Smiths, in Canada, the Parnells in Ireland, the Greys in New Zealand, might try to put a stumbling-block in the way; nor should we expect a scheme of the sort to succeed save after long and deep deliberation, by laborius steps. Prejudices would be very easily aroused against it; but they could be lived down, and we do not know a task more fitted for the care of an English statesman, with a fair share of life before him, than this knitting together of the limbs of the British Empire.

But, it may be said, how would the Imperial revenues be obtained, and what would be the influence on English parties? We really do not care to attempt to answer the latter question. A great piece of constructive statesmanship like this would be the establishment of an enduring Conservatism—of a lasting balance of forces. And as for the Imperial revenues, they would be voted by the Imperial Parliament and local Legislatures, whether of a dominion like Canada, or of a province like Queensland, would have to find the agreed-upon share, as well in men as in money, due for general purposes. But we are convinced there would be no brouble about that, more particularly if the Sovereign, wisely advised, should summon a Peer Council in the House of Lords such men as Sir J. A. Macdonald, Sir S. L. Tilley, and Sir C. Tupper, from Canada, with others who might easily be named from the various provinces of the Dominion; Sir Henry Parkes, from New South Wales, Mr. Justice from Victoria, Mr. Hall, from New Zealand, Mr. Sprig and Mr. Molteno, from the Cape, and all these names might be doubled or tripled without diminishing the lustre of the Senate of the Empire. Nor is the idea visionary if we but consider that the Empire would be then self-supporting and self-containing. We should need nothing but what we ourselves could supply under a rational system based upon a common interest. We should have open markets of our own of daily growing value, and there would be no need to make commercial treaties with foreign countries, since they could not long stand the strain of competition against unlimited supply of raw material, and unlimited manufacturing power. As it is, we deal with quadrilled free-trade at home, and practically free-trade in India, on the one hand, and protection of some degree in every important colony but one, on the other, the Empire is now a house—really a tent—divided against itself, and we ask, how long can it stand? It can only stand by lengthening its cords and strengthening its stakes, and to do this is the first duty of every truly Conservative statesman.—*Overland Mail.*

WEATHER AND MORALS.

AMONGST the external conditions that influence morality, the weather has hardly received sufficient attention. Bad drainage, over-crowding, superfluous public houses, all have had ample consideration. But the one influence affecting all ages and all clases alike, I mean the pure spirit of contradictiousness characteristic of our English weather, has never been fairly estimated. There is the gloomy weather which makes business impossible in things in general; in drawers that will not open when you want them, and stick fast when you want them to shut; in required papers which are always at the bottom of the heap, and in boots that they are at the top; in horses that fall lame on the one day out of three hundred and sixty-five when you most of all want them; in railway trains, which are always delayed when you arrive at the station early, and leave punctually when you are behind time, and leave punctually when you are half a minute late. But this element of perversity is most potent of all in the weather: witness bitter east winds in late Easters after a genial outburst of spring; witness steaming July days succeeded after a month of cloudless skies. If we could add up in one sum all the profane language, peevish tempers, needless potations, home quarrels, childish mischievousness, and other misdemeanours which is traceable in the course of one year to provoking weather, we should find that moralists and social reformers have here neglected a very potent power of temptation. It may be replied that social reformers deal only with removable evils, and that the weather is hopelessly incorrigible, while moralists can only give us the cheap advice to grin and bear it as we may. But in these times of scientific surprises, when even magic and wizardry, the word impossible is rapidly falling out of use, except in the familiar language of conventional exaggeration. No, their is no absolute impossibility in the human will to control the weather within limits, of course. We cannot change the order of the seasons, nor reverse their character. To do this would involve a remodelling of the solar system, and "I do not think that the end of the coming race," I do not credit them either with the power to accomplish that, or with the wisdom that would justify even a desire for it. It is not likely that they will ever have

"a lever to uplift the earth,
And roll it in another course."

Yet that the time may come when, if a whole nation concurs in the desire to have a fine day on a particular day, the matter may be arranged, is quite conceivable. And only think to what an indefinite extent the value of bank holidays, for instance, would be increased if that could be done! Why not? Civilisation certainly affects climate. Acclimatization involves weather. Much as we complain of our capricious skies, they are by no means such dreary tissues of mugginess and mist as are pictured by Continental critics. Southern notions about our climate are traditional from Roman times, and were justified then by the prevalent and oppressive humidity of an island densely clothed with wood. But the clearing of our forests has reduced our rainfall, lessened our rivers, dried up our fens, and diminished our fogs, except of course in London, where they are maintained by exceptional and clearly preventible causes. No doubt the general diminution of humidity is a very different proposition from the question of rain on any particular day. But we can certainly bring on rain if we only choose to pay the price for it, and perhaps the discharge of rain on one day would prevent its falling on a dozen that would be noticed. I believe, that almost every great battle has been followed by a shower of rain, and the phenomenon is attributed to atmospheric concussions produced by the amount of gunpowder exploded. A modest, generally speaking, weekly dose to the circle of fifty miles would perhaps be too great a price to pay for clearing the air of rain in preparation for the "Derby;" but processes are cheapened by the progress of discovery, and perhaps that same thing may be effected hereafter at a lower figure. What may not be expected, for instance, from this new born power of electricity which we have just succeeded in bottling up like the Arab story-teller's Afrite, for use whenever required? If we can catch the wandering forces of winds and tides and streams, and imprison them in electric cells, to be set to work where they are wanted, the smoke of London and our big towns will become a wanton atrocity, to be blown away for ever by the breath of public indignation. With smoke will go fog, and with fog an immense deal of bronchitis and bad temper. But that is not all. Rain, as well as other elements of weather is largely dependent on the electric condition of the atmosphere, as indeed is shown by thunder showers. Now, if we can convert every moving force of nature into stored-up electricity, we may accumulate any conceivable amount of it. And if so, who shall set a limit to the extent of our power to adjust the balance of electric currents between earth and air and clouds? It was thought a wonderful achievement of Dr. Franklin to draw down lightning out of the sky. But it will be a still greater thing to put it back again; yet surely by no means impossible. At any rate, be that as it may, in our growing control of the immeasurable force of electricity, there is certainly the "promise and potency" of human dominion over the air as well as over the sea and land. Artificial thunder-shocks may so shake the atmosphere that it will deposit its rain at our bidding, and so we—in the persons of our great-great-grandchildren—may at least be able to make the day on which we fix our attention. The clerk of the weather office will no longer be a myth. Or like many another myth, he will turn out to be a proof of the deep prophetic instinct buried under human ignorance, which the seven-league boots realised in railways, like Puck's girdle round the earth, now almost achieved by the electric telegraph, he too will be embodied—and I do not envy him his post.—*Good Words.*

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON RITUALISM.

PREACHING at the dedication of the new chancel at Great Harwood Church lately, the Bishop of Manchester condemned the profanation of exhibiting publicly a wafer received at the Communion Table by a man at Manchester recently, and then said he could not, on the other hand, justify the folly and lawlessness which would introduce these strange rites and customs into the simple Communion of the Church of England. When men's tempers were excitable, and a fanatical spirit was abroad, ministers who did that provoked such outrages upon decency, reverences and godly piety. They did not want strange customs, novel usages, and superstitious practices introduced into the Church of England. The future of the Church was as much in the hands of the laymen as of the clergy, and they had a right to expect that the clergy would act as they were ordered in the Book of Common Prayer, and do their best to make the services profitable and edifying. They had a right to demand that clergy would set before them, not any revived Roman theory of Eucharistic sacrifice, but the pure and simple Communion which the Reformed Church had kept before the people's eyes steadily for the last hundred years.

RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

THE pending negociations between the Russian Government and the Curia, however slow of progress, seem sure of success. Conciliatory dispositions towards a mutual understanding are ripe of promises and guarantees towards a final agreement, and the concessions of Russia in authorising many banished bishops to resume the possession of their episcopal sees, and those of the Curia in inviting certain of the bishops to send in their resignation, in order that they may be replaced by prelates more favourably viewed by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, are so many proofs of the pacific intentions of both parties concerned. The Russian Government has moreover authorised several parish priests formerly interdicted and prosecuted to return to their vacated parishes, and use the Polish tongue in the pulpit and in primary schools.—*Catholic Times.*

NEWSPAPER REGISTRATION.

THE Board of Trade has settled the fees to be paid upon registration, and the steps to be taken for carrying out the "Newspaper Libel and Registration Act, 1881." The returns are to be made to the Companies' Registration Office, Somerset House, on a prescribed stamped form. The fees are as follows:—Registration for first time of any representative proposed, £1; on first registration in other cases, 10s.; on rendering subsequent returns, 5s.; fee for searching registry, 1s.; copy of an entry, 1s.; if entry exceed three folios, each additional folio, 4d. The Act received the Royal assent on August 27, but (of conrse) it contained a blunder. By it newspaper proprietors are required to register on July 31, 1881, but as that was nearly a month before the Act passed, it is difficult, if not impossible, to know what it means or how it will affect newspaper proprietors. The only point that is clear is that they must register by July 31, 1882. The register must contain the title of the newspaper, the names, occupations, and places of business, and residence of the proprietor. Non-registration is punishable by a penalty not exceeding £20, and a wilfully false entry by a penalty not exceeding £100. The definition of a newspaper (sec. 1) intentionally or unintentionally (among so much muddling it is impossible to say anything else) excludes monthly periodicals. The words are: "Any paper containing public news, intelligence, or occurrences, or any remarks or observation therein printed for sale, and published in England or Ireland periodically, or in parts or numbers, at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days between the publication of any two such papers, parts, or numbers." Section 3 provides that before "any proprietor, publisher, editor, or any person responsible for the publication of a newspaper, for any libel published therein" can be prosecuted either by action or criminal information, the proprietor of the libel must, before prosecutions in England, or the Attorney-General in Ireland, must be obtained. This provision does not extend to anyone who may write a libellous letter in a newspaper. A distinction easy to understand, is drawn between the proprietor of a newspaper which publishes a libellous letter and the writer of such letter. If the proprietor is sued the police magistrate may hear evidence for or against the words are true and published for the public good; but such evidence cannot be produced by the writer of the letter if he is sued. The Act also allows of a summary conviction of a newspaper proprietor for a libel if the magistrate considers it of a trivial nature. Section 2 contains an important alteration in libel law, as it provides "that any report published in any newspaper of the proceedings of a public meeting shall be privileged, if such meeting was lawfully convened for a lawful purpose, and open to the public, and if such report was fair and accurate and published without malice, and if the publication of the matter complained of was for the public benefit."

THE ECCENTRICITIES OF BULLETS.

AT the battle of Peach Orchard when McClellan was making his change of base, a Michigan infantry-man fell to the ground as if shot stone dead, and was left lying in a heap as the regiment changed position. The ball which hit him first struck the barrel of his gun, glanced and struck a button off his coat, tore the watch out of his vest pocket, and then struck the man just over the heart, and was stopped there by a song book in his shirt pocket. He was unconscious for three-quarters of an hour, and was a full month before the black and blue spot disappeared. At Pittsburg Landing, a member of the Twelfth Michigan Regiment of Infantry stooped to give a wounded man a drink from his canteen. While in the act, a bullet, aimed at his breast, struck the canteen, turned aside, passed through the body of a man and buried itself in the leg of a horse. The canteen was split open, and dropped to the ground in halves. At the second battle of Bull Run, as a New York infantryman was passing his plug of tobacco to a comrade, a bullet struck the plug, glanced off, and buried itself in a wagon. The tobacco was rolled up like a ball of shavings, and carried a hundred feet away. Directly in the line of the bullet was the head of a lieutenant and had not the bullet been stopped by the tobacco it would have received it. As it was he had both eyes filled with tobacco dust, and had to be led to the rear. At Brandy Station one of Custer's troopers had his left stirrup-strap cut away by a bullet, which then passed between his leg and the horse, blistering his skin as if a red-hot iron had been used. He dismounted to ascertain the extent of his injuries, and as he bent over a bullet knocked his hat off and killed his horse. In the same fight was another who had suffered several days with a toothache. In a hand-to-hand fight he received a pistol ball in his right cheek. It knocked out his aching double tooth, and passed out of the left-hand corner of his mouth, taking along a part of an upper tooth. The joy of being rid of the toothache was so great, that the trooper

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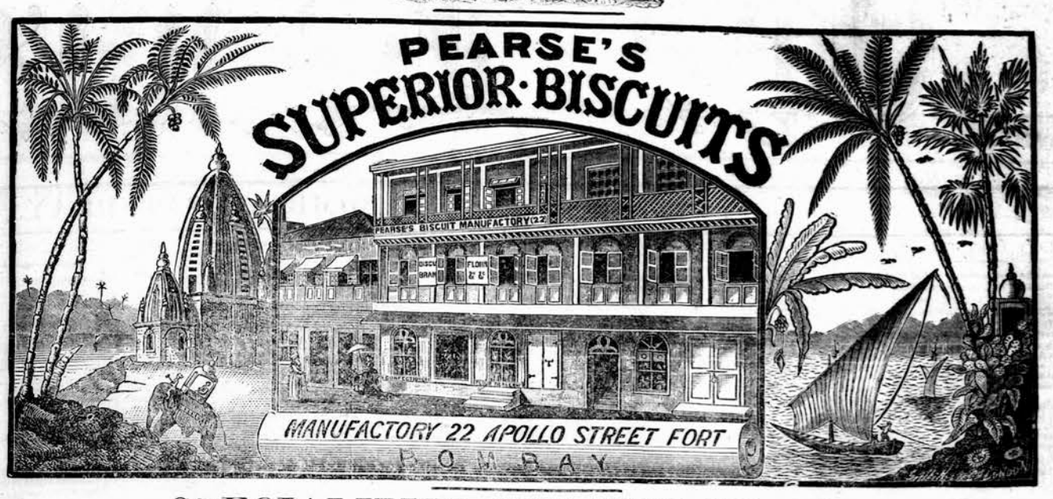

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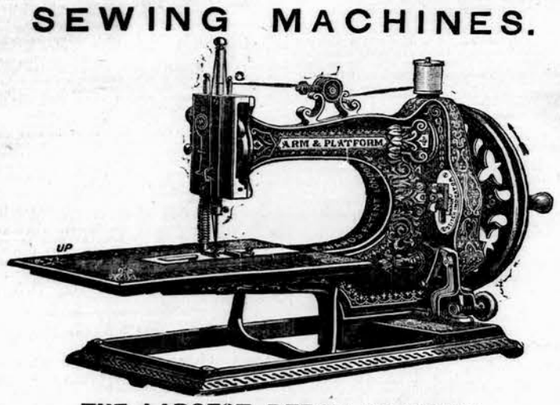

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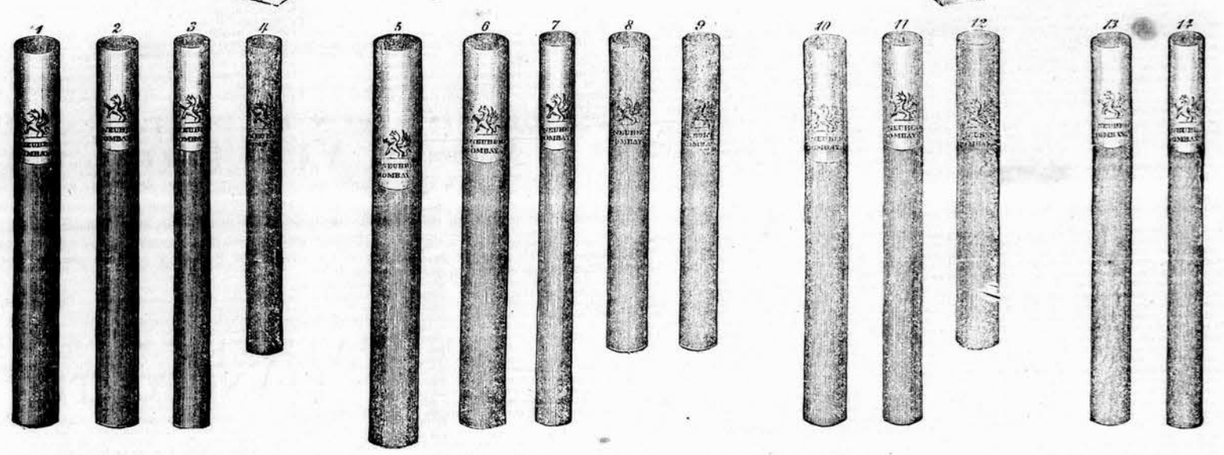

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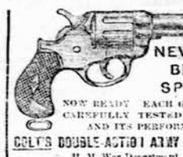

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A A—Printed Books and Publications in general.
B—Cards, Cardboards, Drawing Boards, Railway Tickets, &c.
B B—Printed Cards, Christmas Cards, Menus, &c.
C—Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c.
D—Fancy Leather Goods of all kinds.
D D—Indelible and other Diaries and Calendars.
D S—Solid Leather Goods in great variety.
E—Albums, Scrap Books, Account Books, &c.
F—Stationers' Sundries, Fancy Goods, &c
G—Pens, Ink, and Drawing Materials.

This Catalogue is distributed gratis amongst large Buyers and Shippers.
FIRMS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR INDENTS THROUGH THEIR ACCUSTOMED CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., BUNHILL ROW, LONDON.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 1s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE.
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Export Agents.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
Agents for the Bengal Presidency,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
Agents for the Madras Presidency,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
Agent for Rangoon,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,229—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
L.	INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	22nd Dec.
L.	Ex. MONGOLIA	2633	530	W.E. Thompson	24th ,,
—	KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	29th ,,
					1882.
L.	AUSTRALIA	3684	600	T. J. Alderton	5th Jan.
—	BOKHARA	2922	500	J. Orman	12th ,,
L.	ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	19th ,,
—	VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th ,,
L.	PESHAWUR	3900	600	F. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
—	HYDASPES	2284	400	R. Harvey	9th ,,
L.	SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	16th ,,
—	YENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd ,,
L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Bebet	2nd March.
—	MALWA	2939	600	G. W. Atkinson	9th ,,
L.	MIRZAPORE	3397	600	C. G. Perrins	16th ,,
—	BOKHARA	2922	500	J. Orman	23rd ,,
L.	AUSTRALIA	3684	600	T. Alderton	30th ,,
—	CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	6th April.
L.	ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	13th ,,
—	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. Brady	20th ,,
L.	DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via London, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 1,600
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class	Rs. 1,180	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
HIBET	2503	400	W. R. Jordan	30th Dec.
				1882.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	27th ,,

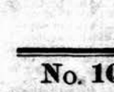
Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 13th, 1881.

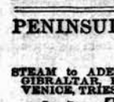
EXTRA STEAMER TO BRINDISI AND VENICE.



THE s.s. MONGOLIA, Sailing on 24th December, will take passengers through to Brindisi and Venice. She is due at the former port on 11th, and the latter on 16th January, 1882.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.
Bombay, December 10, 1881.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave

GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st or each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. Rs 200	Including wines.	I Class .. Rs 520	Including wines.
II do..... 340		II do. 353	
III do..... 140	Without food.	III do. 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SING-A-PORE, on Sunday, the 1st January, 1882.
MANILLA, on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class Calais Route.	R 85	Brighton Route R 80
,,	II do.	,, 70	do. ,, 58
From Naples,	I do.	do. ,, 145	do. ,, 130
,,	II do.	do. ,, 105	do. ,, 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, July 19, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. TEBE	R. Deperis	1,827	280	7th Jan. 1882
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lasarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143
To Port Said	220	255	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. STURLI, 1,982 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd January, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited) Marine Branch.

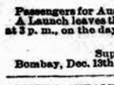
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	21st Dec.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	8th Jany.

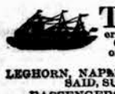
These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

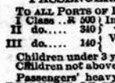
HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,



TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

S. S. ROUMANIA.
3,500 Tons.—700 H. P.

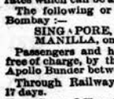


THIS Steamer left Suez yesterday, 11th, and is due here 21st instant.

She will sail again on the 1st January positively for GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

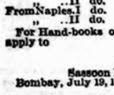
HAMBURG VIA LIVERPOOL, ON THROUGH BILL OF LADING.



HAVING made arrangements with the Hamburg steamers from Liverpool, we are now prepared to offer through freight on favourable terms.

For rates apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line.



THE INTER-OCEANIC STEAM YACHTING COMPANY'S Steam Yacht CEYLON, formerly one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, being now on her cruise round the world, is expected to arrive at Bombay about the 31st of December, and is timed to leave that port on January 2nd, 1882. She will visit various ports in India, including Colombo, Madras and Calcutta; thence about the 21st January to Penang, Singapore, Manilla, Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Hiogo, Yokohama; from thence down to Honolulu, and cross to San Francisco, whence she will sail on or about the 19th April, 1882, and proceed south ward, calling at various ports, through the Straights of Magellan to Monte Video, Rio, Bahia, Cape de Verde, Canaries, Madeira to Southampton, where she is expected to complete the cruise somewhere about July 20th, 1882.

The Ship carries no cargo, is replete with every luxury and has the Tunbridge Wells parade band on board.

For passage money, &c., apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROSS & Co., Bombay, or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. MADURA, 2,000 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st December, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 2th December, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd December, 1881, at 11 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th January, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

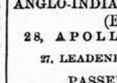
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th December, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(ESTABLISHED 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

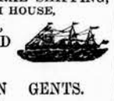
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage upon very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 3-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, PASSENGER, OVERLAND PARCELS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION GENTS.



ESTABLISHED 1867.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and PACKAGES of all descriptions despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, to all parts of Europe, with Economy, Safety, and Punctuality.

CUSTOM HOUSE and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

PASSAGES engaged free of Commission by any Line of Steamers.

LUGGAGE collected and forwarded to and from all parts of the World.

PASSENGERS met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses. Every assistance rendered to Constituents or their friends arriving at or departing from Bombay.

DRAFTS, Notes, and Sovereigns supplied at the current rate of Exchange.

INVOICES collected against delivery of Goods.

SUPPLIES.—Every article for Messes and Domestic use, including Wines, Spirits, Provisions, &c.

CONTRACTS entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

AGENCIES and CORRESPONDENT THROUGHOUT ALL THE PRESIDENCIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY, MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA. and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

TREACHER & Co.'s SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE COMPANY'S WHOLESALE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS, FOR DECEMBER, 1881,

Sent Free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

IN the above we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of our Medical Friends and Constituents throughout India, to whose notice and that of the Profession generally we submit the following considerations:—

Through our London Agency we are in a position to avail ourselves of all favourable fluctuations in rates, and of personal selection in the best markets.

Many Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations heretofore imported are now prepared in our own Laboratory, ensuring purity, freshness, and reduction of rates.

The rates will be found very moderate, and indents for large quantities will meet with liberal reductions.

Our Staff and other resources are such as to enable promptitude of execution and despatch of all indents entrusted to us.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, December, 17th, 19th, and 20th.

THE
HEWETT MUSETTES
IN THEIR TWO-ACT OPERETTA,
"ZIP,"
after a most successful season of 45 nights
AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL, CALCUTTA,
will give three performances as above before sailing for America, to commence with the operetta

ZIP!
ACT I.

1st.—Miss Eva Lovelace—A young Lady in want of amusement during the rainy weather.
2nd.—Mr. Frank Desmond—The gentleman who has an objection to the girl of the period
3rd.—Overture—Zampa ... ... HEROLD.
4th.—Monsieur Balf—The old man who lost his daughter
Flageolette Solo—Breathe not of Parting ... WAGNER.
5th.—Crack Skull—The Highway Robber.
(Violin lesson) ... ...
6th.—Betsey—The Young Lady who has an aversion to H's ... ...
7th.—Cornet Solo—Almora Polka ... ... MISS EVA MEDLEY.
8th.—Piccolo Solo—"Mocking Bird." ... MR. FRANK HEWETT.
9th.—Song, Comic ... ...
10th.—Winstein the Fool—Cornet Solo (Burlesque) to show how pleasant it is for your next door-neighbour ... ...
11th.—Yankee Doodle—(Variations) ... ...

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

ACT II.

1st.—Miss Lovelace chooses a novel way of ascertaining her lover's affections ... ...
2nd.—Clarionette Solo—Carnival-de-Venice (Brilliant Variations) ... ...
3rd.—The Notorious Spider—who's wonderful musical talents gains him admission to all the nobility in the land. Burmese Haut Boy Solo, the most beautiful of instruments, once heard never to be forgotten ... ...
4th.—Ballad, Select ... ...
5th.—Charles Fontaine—at 2c service, the would-be Swell ... ...
6th.—Flageolette Solo—(Pa l Pa l in the Garden Asleep) ... ...Balf
7th.—Comic Song—(Hoop La) ... ...
8th.—Cornet Solo—Leviathen Polka ... ...

DURING THE EVENING
MISS EVA MEDLEY
Will play Selections on that most difficult of instruments the Cornet, and introduce a number of QUICK CHANGES, ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL.

Reserved Seats at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Limited., First Class Rs. 3, 2nd Class Rs. 2, and Gallery Rs. 1.
Doors open 8-30, commence 9.
Carriages 11-15.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ALLEGHANY from Liverpool are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock. No claims will be admitted unless certified by the Captain.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners, S. S. "Alleghany."
Bombay, 16th December, 1881.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, for the PURCHASE of the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND from—

Butcher's Island, from 1st January to 31st December, 1882.
West side of Karanja, from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1882.
Talooka Alibag, from 1st April, 1882, to 31st March, 1883.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.

MHOW AND C. I. RACES.
1882.
17th, 19th, and 21st January.

OWNERS of HORSES are reminded that the 2nd Entries close on the 20th December, 1881; 3rd entries on 10th January, 1882.
More added money will, in all probability, be given.
Prospectus and rules can be had on application to the
HONY. SECRETARY
Mhow and C. I. Races,
Mhow.
C. H. PURVIS, 17th Lancers, Hony. Secy.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON beg to announce that they have made arrangements for a SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN, at GREATLY REDUCED FARES, to leave BOMBAY, Bores-bunder Station at 7-15 a. m. (Madras Time) on SATURDAY, Dec. 24th, calling at Munjid, Revulla, Chinchpoogly, Parell, Dadur, &c., &c., returning on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 26th and 27th.

TICKETS and BILLS OF PARTICULARS may be obtained at the STATIONS, and of THOMAS COOK & SON.
TOURIST OFFICE, 5, HORNBY-ROW, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

UPWARDS of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING is paid annually by this office to the representatives of deceased Policy holders.

THE INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims amount to FIVE MILLIONS AND-A-HALF STERLING.

ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 14, RAMPART-ROW.

NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.

1 Pair of Horizontal 8 H. P. Engines and Boiler.
2 do. do. 4 H. P. Engines.
1 Pair of Engines, 9½ inch Cylinder, 10 inch stroke with 16 inch Centrifugal Pump combined.
1 Hick's Boiler, 27 ft. long and 6 ft. 6 in. diameter with mountings complete.
1 Four ton Steam Crane.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pulleys and Drums from 16 inches to 10 feet diameter.
1 Horizontal 3 H.P. Engine by Tangey.
20 Tons of English Socket-pipes, 20 inch diameter, Screw Jacks, Pumps, Crab Winches, &c.
30 Platts and McCarthy's Gins and one Opener.
1 T. Sugden's Improved Cotton Gin for Hand and Steam-power.
For particulars apply to

T. SUGDEN,
21, Grant-road.

TO MISSIONARIES DISPENSARIES, AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

QUININE, CHLORODYNE, and other DRUGS at cost price supplied by
THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Limited,
26, Holborn Viaduct, London, E. C.
By order of the Board,
W. DREW, Managing Director.
Indents may be sent to Messrs. GEO. R. PURVIS & SON, Elphinstone Circle.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Limited,
26, Holborn Viaduct, London.

NO charge for packing, packing cases, shipping expenses or freight to ports in direct communication with London. Parcel Post Packages all free of charges except duty.
Illustrated Price Lists, 327 pages, in a handsome illuminated cover, with Photographic Portrait of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, may be obtained Post-free from the Agents.
Messrs. GEO. R. PURVIS & SON, Bombay.
Messrs. SYKES and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. SHAW WINCH, Madras.
By order of the Board,
W. DREW, Managing Director.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts	Cash	Rs. 6 0
Do. Imperial Pints	,,	5 4
Do. Pts	,,	4 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

THIS Branch of TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST-CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS—
Plain and worked Gold, various handsome patterns ... ... from Rs. 36 to 250
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c. ... ... from 85 to 500

BROOCHES—
Plain and worked Gold, novel shapes ... ... from 36 to 85
Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Turquoise, &c. ... ... from 50 to 100
Tiger Claws, beautifully mounted ... ... from 58 to 80

EARRINGS—
Stud, different patterns ... ... from 10-8 to 28
Do. Jewelled, Pearls and Diamonds ... ... from 25 to 70
Do. Single Diamond ... ... from 45 to 200
Miniature ... ... from 20 to 34
Do. Jewelled ... ... from 30 to 70
Worked Gold ... ... from 25 to 80
Do. Jewelled with Corals, Pearls ... ... from 25 to 70
Tiger Claw, handsome mounted ... ... from 58 to 70

LOCKETS—
Bright or Dead Gold ... ... from 22-8 to 100
Engraved Gold ... ... from 25 to 100
Fancy Patterns, Filbert, Almond, Book, &c. ... ... from 20 to 80
Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, Corals, &c. ... ... from 20 to 225
Tiger Claw, very handsome ... ... from 90 to 100
Gentlemen's Lockets, set with Onyx, Sardonyx, &c. ... ... from 27 to 100
Mourning, Enamelled, &c. ... ... from 16 to 85

COLLARETTES—
Very handsome designs, many novelties ... ... from 150 to 250

NECKLETS—
Various Patterns ... ... from 40 to 250

SUITES OF JEWELLERY—
Comprising Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings ... ... from 200 to 335
Do. Jewelled ... ... from 315 to 500
Consisting of Locket, Necklet and Earrings ... ... from 180 to 560

DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY—
Comprising Brooch and Earrings ... ... from 45 to 130
Do. Jewelled ... ... from 54 to 280
Consisting of Locket and Earrings ... ... from 150 to 200
Brooch Pendant and Earrings ... ... from 126 to 200

RINGS—
Ladies' Jewelled, Plain Gipsy ... ... from 31 to 280
Do. Tablet ... ... from 20-to 120
Do. Half-Hoop ... ... from 27 to 250
Do. Single Stone Brilliant, Claw or Gipsy setting ... ... from 70 to 150
Gentlemen's Plain Gold, very fashionable ... ... from 28 to 80
Do. Signet ... ... from 32 to 80
Do. Single Diamonds, Gipsy Setting ... ... from 90 to 250
Snake Rings, Plain Gold or Jewelled ... ... from 25 to 100
Wedding, Victoria and Alexandra Patterns ... ... from 15 to 25
Keeper, engraved in various styles ... ... from 12 to 20

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and re-furnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

FULL COMPASS, SOLID MAHOGANY CASE SPECILLY CONSTRUCTED FOR INDIA.

The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

COTTAGE PIANO,

Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut ..... Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case ..... ,, 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION STORES,

FORT, BOMBAY.
CRAWFORD MARKET BRANCH—ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD

FRESH FISH, ICE, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

OILMAN'S STORES and OVERLAND PROVISIONS, fresh by every Mail-steamer.

HAMS in Canvas, 6 to 15 lbs. each. BACON in Canvas and on Cut.
CHEESE, Dutch or Ball; Cheddar or Loaf; Gruyere and Double Gloster on Cut.

Christmas Cakes of all sizes.
Holly and Mistletoe Sprays.
Christmas and New Year Cards.
Chocolate and Chocolate Sweets.
Bon-Bon Crackers, Fun and Frolic.
Toys, English, American, French and German.
Photo and Scrap Albums.
Tricycles, Large and Small.
Kopf's Compressed Soups and Vegetables.
Chicago Corned Beef and Ox-Tongues.

December Price List sent free on application.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF FORBES STREET AND MEADOW STREET.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!! ZOEDONE!!!
ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!! ZOEDONE!!!

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

JUST RECEIVED.

MORNING GOWNS in all Colors.
TEA GOWNS ,, ,,
MORNING DRESSES, White and Colored
Black and Coloured Satin Petticoats.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART-ROW, AND CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.—SEASON 1881-82.

Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce that Miss ELIZA GORDON, Miss KATE THOBURN, Miss ROSE FOOTE, Mr. F. MERER, Mr. G. FOOTE, Mr. A. B. TAPPING and Mr. L. WARD sailed for Bombay on November 23, and that the season will commence on December 24.

Plan of the seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

STARTLING NOVELTIES FOR 'XMAS.
AMUSING SURPRISES FOR THE NEW YEAR.

'XMAS CAKES.
Orders registered for 'Xmas Cakes.

Plain	...Rs.	0 14 per lb.
Ornamental	,,	1 4 ,,
Richly Ornamented	,,	1 8 ,,

'XMAS CRACKERS.

Aunt Grundy's 'Xmas Wardrobe ..	...Re	1 4
Russian Cossacks	... ,,	1 12
Wizard's Box of Mysteries ..	... ,,	1 12
The Father 'Xmas Box of Fun ...	... ,,	1 0
Potographic Costume Cosaques ...	... ,,	1 4
The Beau Cosaques	... ,,	1 4
Express Luggage	... ,,	1 0
Little Sweetheart's Christmas Crackers	... ,,	0 12

Surprise Packets, Pontefract Liquorice Cakes, Surprise Drums, Aromatic Cachous, Peppermint Lozenges packets ... each 0 2
Lover's Cartridges, Peppermint. Lozenges packets (small) 0 1
Lover's Cartridges (small) ... ... 0 ½

GELATINE CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
Honey Pastilles, Black Currant Jujubes, Lemon Jujubes, Fruit Pastilles, Strawberry Jujubes, Fruit Dates, Voice Jujubes, Sweet Little Babies... each Re 1-8 per lb.

COMFITS.

50 KINDS	...Rs.	0 12 per lb.
	,,	1 0 ,,

BISCUITS per s. s. "SURAT."

Albert, People Mixed, Combination Zoological; Charm; Comedy; Captain; each	...Re	1 2
Gem	... ,,	1 0
Gingernuts	... ,,	1 8
Mixed	... ,,	1 12
BROWN and POLSON'S Corn Flour ... ,,		0 10

JAMS per s. s. "SURAT."
A FRESH SUPPLY JUST UNPACKED.
Plum, Greengage, Black Currant, Real Seville Orange, Raspberry, and Currant, Apple and Lemon, Red Currant, Ripe Gooseberry, Strawberry, Damson,

... ...	each Re.	0 7
Apricot	,,	0 8

MORENAS & CO.
15, Meadow-street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

COLABA HOTEL.—Now available an upper-storied ROOM facing the Sea.

GRANT-ROAD HOTEL.—Under the Superintendence of Mrs. Crankshaw. Music and Billiards every evening.

WANTED A D. B. B. L. C. F. Express RIFLE .500 bore. Apply to H. S. SYMONS, 8, Church-lane, Fort.

INDIA-RUBBER STAMP COMPANY, 28, Meadow-street. Stamps of all descriptions, 35 per cent. cheaper than any other maker.

HARMONIUM, second-hand, in good order, 12 stops, for sale. Apply Mrs. STEPHENS, London Tiffin-rooms, Hornby-row, Fort.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—Exhibition and Distribution of Prizes this day. Trains leave Church Gate at 2-19 and 3-19 Madras time.

AUCTION sale of richly painted and gilt real China Japaneseware suitable for 'Xmas presents, at Messrs. Crawford's Rooms TO-DAY at 2 p.m.

BOMBAY TOTAL ABSTINENCE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Apollo House, Fort, Furnished Rooms with Board at only Rs. 45 a month.

TO LET, a commodious SHOP in Elphinstone-circle. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Kangra Valley, Tea Agency, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

TO LET, a very desirable SHOP in Rampart-row. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Kangra Valley Tea Agency, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

TO LET, two shops and three airy rooms in Apollo-street. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

TO LET, First floor of a HOUSE in Church-gate-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 10.

THE London telegram of yesterday gives the weekly returns of the Bank of England, but the alterations since last week are very trifling. The proportion of Reserve to Liabilities is still 40 per cent. and the Reserve of Notes shows the small increase of £200,000. Bills discounted increase £100,000, and stock of Bullion unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was firm, with larger sales, viz., 10,000 bales; quotations are unaltered, but evidently the tone of the market is better.

The Receipts at American ports are 37,000, and prices unchanged.

From Washington on the same date (yesterday) we receive the startling announcement that the Agricultural Bureau's estimate of the total yield of the New American crop is 4,900,000. On this we can make no comment except to say that the general belief is that the crop will turn out 1½ million bales more than this estimate, that the present level of prices is more or less based on this higher estimate, and that if the Bureau's estimate received any credence prices would probably be 1 to 1½ per lb higher than they are to-day. The opinion of the Bureau seems to have fallen perfectly dead on the market in America, and prices did not advance a single point.

LINSEED is quoted unchanged.

WHEAT quiet, and No. 1 White quoted 9s. 9d. No. 2 White quoted 9s. 3d.

In our IMPORT MARKET we have no change whatever to note.

In EXPORTS.—Cotton is firmer, and sellers ask about a Rupee more in most descriptions.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, and we hear of a steamer being taken up to load for Liverpool at £2 for ready shipments.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is practically unchanged, and we do not alter our yesterday's quotations, viz., 101½ to ⅝ for 4 per cents.

PRESS and GENERAL SHARES are steady, but the speculation for a fall in the shares of Spinning Companies still goes on, and we again reduce quotations of many concerns 5 to 10 rupees per share.

EXCHANGE is a shade firmer, and rates have recovered about 1-32. Bank demand Drafts can now be got at 1s. 7 29-32.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	715
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	½ do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	1½ do.	103

LAND COMPANIES.

Freere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Managon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	...	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	3600
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	215xd

* For distribution.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Dec. 10, 1881.

	Open 1,446½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		1,15,933	0	0
Merchandize		5,33,399	0	0
Electric Telegraph		4,357	0	0
	Total Rs....	6,51,599	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,289½ miles	Total Rs....	6,42,156	0	0
Increase		9,443	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Iris, 1,432 tons, Captain H. Madgshon, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Timor, 1,440 tons, Captain J. Drew, sailed yesterday for Genoa with a general cargo.

THE Hiat Fatta Issilamo, 99 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

THE steamer Cutch Pehlwan, 101 tons, Nocoda, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Coast and Cutch with 175 deck passengers.

THE steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain J. E. Dwyer, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with passengers and general cargo.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. J. O. Ringheim, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Coast and Cutch with 158 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for same ports with a general cargo and 157 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain P. Johnston, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain W. H. Lyster, Mr. F. B. Goodwine, and 91 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, 938 tons, Captain T. W. Livings, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Meyrello and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Esmail Abdoolabhoy, and 34 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
15	Arrow (s).....	Ringheim ..	Mandvee, Dec. 13.
	Cutch Pelwan(s)..	Nacoda	Mandvee, Dec. 13.
16	H. M. S. Ready ..	Edwards ...	Colombo, Nov. 27.
	Allegha(y)ny.....	Rea	Liverpool, Nov. 11.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
16	Irene Morris (s) ..	Bayley	Marseilles.
	Rehimatee	Yor	Calcutta.
	Pachamba(s).....	Johnston....	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	King Arthur (s) ..	Dwyer	Persian Gulf.
	Timor (s).....	Drew	Genoa.
	Oriental (s).....	Livings	Zanzibar.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday:—

The steamer Iris, Madghson, to Liverpool.
Steamer Arrow, Ringheim, to Coast and Cutch.
Hiat F. Issilamo, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Colaba, to Rangoon, &c.
Steamer Cutch Pesiwan, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
12	Dorunda (s)	Whithers ..	London, Nov. 2.
	Shahjehan(s)	Edge	Calcutta, Nov. 18.
	Ellora (s).....	Davies	Gopaulpore, Dec. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 12.—Steamer Hazara. Ship Albula.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—10 cases sulphate of quinine and 250 boxes tinplates, Owen and Keil.

FROM LONDON.

Helen Newton (s)—5 cases glassware, H. F. Soares and Co. Sarmatian, 15 cases portwine, 8 cases sherry and 10 cases gin, Dinshjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Rigo (s)—30 cases port and 1 case sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—4 cases glassware, Walter Mutter and Co; 4 packages glassware, Gangjee Poonja; 10 casks safety fuse; Mohamedally Lookmanjee; 25 cases swiss milk, W. J. Lidsay; 10 casks red-lead, Hurridass Dwarkadass; 6 cases aniline dye, Jas. Narayen and Co; 3 puncheons brandy and 1 hogshead p rtwine, Pestonjee and Co; 8 cases aniline dye, Tezpal Cama; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,23,365), The Agra Bank.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—3 cases saffron, A. C. Dady and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—3964 cwts myrabolams, Gooculdass Jathanee; 140 bales cotton, Coverjee Hallabhur; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 70 bales wool Peily and Co; 19 bales cotton, John Marshall; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 30 cwts coir yarn, Mooichund Nemidass; 220 cwts coir yarn, Finlay, Muir and Co; 50 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Menmarch (s)—200 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Hall Brothers; 661 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Galatea (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—34 cwts bedlium, Rowjee Coorjee; 122 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 3 chests opium, Goculdass Mungaichund 25 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 24 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 23 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 15 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s)—414 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 23 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 26 chests opium, S. A. Nathan; 314 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co; 5 chests opium, Tarachund Ghimshamdass; 4 chests opium, Goolabroy Mungaichund; 5 chests opium, Guneshalli Shobhagmuli; 14 chests opium, Heralall Nemchund; 14 chests opium, Nemichand Juttadass; 134 chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlall; 19 chests opium, Manockram Koonjlall; 9 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 23 chests opium, Thackersedass Sewsa mull; 107 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m. 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·883
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	68·8
Relative humidity of Air	·382
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	1·6
Maximum temperature of the day (read at 6 p. m.)	90·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a.m.)	71·9
General Direction of Wind	N. NNE. NE. ENE
Movement of wind in 24 hours	278

From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 14.

Hughes, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Satara.

DECEMBER 15.

Macbett, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DECEMBER 16.

Young, Surg., on leave, from Mean Meer.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 16.

Wilson, Major, 2nd Goorkhas, on retirement, to Tasmania.
Thomson, Major, Mily. Acctt. Dept., on duty, to Calcutta.
Hughes, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Surat.
Lyster, Captain, 24th Bombay N. I., to rejoin, to Afghanistan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 17.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 17th inst., at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. (Madras time). Skirmishing and the attack formation will be practiced. 10 rounds of blank ammunition will be issued per man. Ball ammunition to be removed from the pouchers before coming on parade. Tram-cars will start from Byculla and Girgaum at 4-15 p. m. (Madras time), and will carry all Volunteers in uniform free of charge. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members living at or near Colaba are informed that being present at the Sassoon Dock at 4-45 p.m. (Madras time) punctually, they will be supplied with Tram tickets free; those arriving after this will have to pay their own fares. All members are requested to attend. The Catholic members of the Corps are informed that the services in the Fort chapel are regulated according to Madras time.

The Regiment will assemble on the ground in front of the Bombay Gymkhana for church parade on Sunday next the 18th inst., at 5-45 p.m. (Madras time) Red uniform with helmets and side-arms to be worn. Tram-cars will run from Byculla and Girgaum as for Saturdays parade, leaving the above places at 5 p.m. punctually. Members residing at and near Colaba are informed that they will be furnished with Tram tickets free if they attend at the Sassoon Dock at 5-30 p. m. (Madras time); any one arriving after this will have to pay his own fare.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 17.

Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

430—Crawford and B.—and Craigie L. and O.—Mithibai and others vs Awabai and others—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

5-862-81—Sir Charles Forbes and Co vs Muljee Goculdas.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Appajee Gunesh vs. Ardesir Hormusjee Wadia Chaik and W.

660-77—Inperson—Bai Luxmibai vs. Sha Moolchund Khoosaldas and another Madhowdas Ghelia Claim; ant.

260-81— ·in and R—Volbai vs. Lilbai Petitioner—A. F' Turner.

In person—Ramsing Madhowsing vs. Khakee Bawa Rugoonathdas.

In person—Doolubdas Raghowjee vs Nemchund Khemchund and another.

In person—Anpoornabai vs Narayen Hurrychundjee and others.

In person—Luxmi alias Jankee vs. Anundrao Bhaskerjee and others.

In person—Mehta Purshotum Heerjee vs. Goswami Shri Lalmonjee Maharaj—Hearn C. and I.

In person—Emambee vs Nunoo and others.

In person—Marrambai vs Memon Omer Hajee Essa.

In person—Mummoo Gokuldas vs Morarjee Gokuldas—Venayekrao H.

In person—Vijay vs Vijli.

31-81—In person Kurrim Adomjee vs Mahomed Adomjee and others.

In person—Goolabhai vs Cassibai Soorajram.

In person—Govindjee Anundjee vs Purshotum Anudjee. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES

33-81—Tobin and R.—Bai Mancokbai vs Bai Meherbai and others—Pestonjee K.—Part heard.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be happy to receive GENTLEMEN at BREAKFAST at Government House, Parel, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 a.m.

Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to send their names to the Military Secretary as soon as possible.

His Excellency will be in the Garden at Parel at 8-30 a.m. on the day abovementioned, and will be happy to see any Gentlemen who have business on which they desire to speak to him.

HENRY STRACEY, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Parel, 16th December, 1881.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London. Examine the bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

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OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

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BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

ARRIVAL OF PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

GRANT-ROAD THEATRE.

ON account of the GAIETY THEATRE being occupied, PROFESSOR ANDERSON has taken the GRANT-ROAD THEATRE, which will be thoroughly renovated, and New scenery painted expressly for the occasion, and will open for

ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing TUESDAY, December 20.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

THE FAMOUS AND WONDERFUL

PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
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PROFESSOR ANDERSON,

GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,

AND

LOUISE ANDERSON,

Now on their Tour around the World, having just concluded a successful season through England, America, and Australia, will appear in their far-famed

WORLD OF MAGIC

As performed before Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Royal Family at Windsor Castle.

Charmed Canaries, Doves, Rabbits, and Gold Fish.

Marvellous Disappearance.

Live Demon Cauldron and

American Basket Feat.

Hundreds of European Marvels, including the Great Sensational Achievement of the Age,

BEHEADING A LADY.

Novel and Original beyond all Precedent.

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

Dress circle Rs. 3; stalls Rs. 2; Balcony Re. 1; Pit As. 8.

Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9.

Carriages at 11.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

POLSON—December 15th, at Byculla, the wife of D. Polson, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WILLOUGHBY—STEWARD—December 15th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Stead, assisted by the Rev. F. H. Sharpin, Alice, third daughter of Colonel Willoughby, Military Secretary to Government, to Arthur B. Steward, Bombay Civil Service.

DEATH.

THOMPSON—December 15th, at the European General Hospital, Joseph Thompson, Engineer, Nicol Mills, late I. G. Marine, in the 27th year of his age. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PERREN—December 11th, at Lahore, the wife of J. Perren, of a daughter.

STEVENS—December 9th, at Mooltan, Mrs. W. Stevens, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DEROZARIO—WITTENBAKER—December 3rd, at Calcutta, Mr. Johnson Frederick Wheitbreche, youngest son of the Rev. F. J. deRozario, C. M. S., Retired, to Charlotte Aurelia, the eldest daughter of George Witten baker, Esq., of Calcutta.

CALENDER—DECEMBER, 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	Dec. 21st	9h.	58·3m. a.m.
First Quarter	" 28th	1h.	32·8m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.			Low Water	
				H.	M.	H.	M.	
Sat. 17	.....	6	29 5	24	7	7m	1	20m
					8	56 a	1	48 a
Sun. 18	4th Sunday in Advent.	6	29 5	25	8	10m	2	26m
					9	46 a	2	37 a
Mon 19	.....	6	30 5	25	9	36 a	3	26m
					10	34 a	3	25 a
Tu. 20	.....	6	30 5	26	10	5 m	4	22m
					11	19 a	4	14 a
Wed 21	.....	6	31 5	26	10	58m	5	11m
						...	5	2 a
Thr. 22	English Mail expected	6	31 5	27	0	1m	5	58m
					11	48 a	5	47 a
Fri. 23	Banks closed for Xmas Holidays.	6	31 5	27	0	43m	6	44m
					10	36 a	6	31 a

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"JUSTICE" should address his letter of advice on the management of the Maharaja of Kolhapur's case to His Excellency the Governor, who will doubtless act upon his counsels.

"VOX POPULI" does not favour us with his name. The subject, in its present phase, appears to have been sufficiciently discussed. More information as to the working of the Act is requisite before re-opening the matter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

THE acquittal of Henri Rochefort is the condemnation of M. Roustan, whom he charged with having brought about the Tunis imbroglio for corrupt objects, and at the instigation of a married woman with whom he was said to be too intimate. It is no wonder that the acquittal has produced "a great sensation." The scandal will discredit the Government, if not the Republic, and may lead to serious consequences. M. Gambetta was cautious enough to avoid committing himself to any distinct expression of approval of the recent events in Northern Africa. His prudence is now shown to have been very fortunate. It will probably enable him to minimise the disastrous effect of the revelations—they can no longer be called libels—by which M. Rochefort's *Intransigeant* has crushed the reputation of M. Roustan and his accomplices in the lawless aggression on Tunis.

THE Resolution of the Government of India on the organization of the new Agricultural Department claims attention, as bearing on a subject of vital importance to the improvement of a country which is almost wholly agricultural. The previous Resolution which established the new department placed the following matters under its cognisance and control: 1 Land Revenue, including Settlements and Takavi advances; 2 Surveys, including geological surveys, but excluding archæological and marine surveys; 3 Agriculture and Horticulture, including fibres and silk, fisheries, cattle-breeding and cattle-disease; 4 Minerals; 5 Meteorology; and 6 Famine. The resolution just issued carries the subject a step further and invites the co-operation of the local Governments and Administrations. They are asked to report in what way they can best associate their Agricultural Departments with that of the Government of India; and the Resolution lays down very sensible suggestions as to the direction which such association should follow. First of all, it deprecates the idea that an Agricultural Department is established merely, or principally, for the conduct of agricultural experiments or the supervision of model farms. The objects of such a department, as stated by the Famine Commission, were briefly—1st, Information; 2nd, Improvement of agriculture; 3rd, Famine relief. And it is with the first of these that the Resolution now under review principally deals, namely, the co-operation of the local Governments in the organisation of departments which, as parts of the Agricultural Department of India, shall collect information concerning the agriculture of the country, the condition of the people, village by village, not only as to food, but as to their agricultural prospects in usual as well as exceptional seasons. While the improvement of the agricultural operations of the country is to be aimed at, the first step towards this is declared to be the most detailed information as to the present state and prospects of agricultural operations as now administered. The Famine Commission put it: "The success of an Agricultural Department would mainly depend on the completeness and accuracy with which agricultural and economic facts were collected in each village, and compiled in each subdivision and district throughout the country." But the Resolution points out forcibly that it is not mere statistics that are wanted. "An examination of the portion of the Famine Commission's report which deals with agricultural inquiry will show that in recommending with reiterated force an intelligent system of investigation their final object is to urge, through its means and as a practical outcome of its results, the policy of maintaining agricultural operations at the highest attainable standard of efficiency." And they subsequently go on to say: "Apart from any consideration of the suffering due to an inadequate food supply, a great economic error is committed if the agricultural operations of the country are allowed to fall below the standard of full efficiency." What, therefore, Government wants is not a mass of mere statistics, but a detailed investigation of the condition of every part of a province. A collection of facts obtained in this manner will be the basis on which steps will be taken to improve the system of agriculture, and to develop a healthy system of progress, while if famine comes again the best information will be at hand. Each local Government or province is to conduct its own Agricultural Department in the way best suited to the condition of the province, but it is urged in the Resolution of Government that it is desirable to associate closely the new Agricultural Department with the existing administrative staff and it is hinted that the duties of this department are closely connected with settlement proceedings. The success of the same new departments will of course depend largely on the officers appointed to direct them, and it is to be hoped that the appointments will be, so far as possible, permanent ones, and not subject to continual changes. As the sacrifice of the Agricultural Department was one of the most serious blunders of the late Government, so the step taken to re-establish it is one of the most important matters undertaken by the present one. In a country almost purely agricultural, as India is, nothing can better deserve the attention of Government than agriculture, and the best policy of improving or encouraging the existing system can only be learned by means of the information which the proposed departments are intended to supply. The object of the present Resolution is therefore to secure the co-operation of the various local Governments and Administrations in the first step on the line recommended by the Famine Commission, namely, the procuring of information. To increase the productive energies of the country is the only way to increase the national wealth, and to secure that increase the first step is diligent, systematic, and thorough inquiry.

IT is odd to note that among the many changes of which the English Army has recently been the object—or, as many military men would prefer to say, the victim—is one which seems to have been copied from the Indian Army. It is the system of having a captain as adjutant of a regiment, which was found to work so badly in the Indian Army, that it was abandoned after having had a fair trial of ten years. And indeed the drawbacks to the arrangement are so obvious, that they will occur to most people at once. In a British regiment the only two appointments open to junior officers are the adjutancy and the post of instructor of musketry. Of the two, the former is better paid and more sought after, while the latter is an appointment requiring very special qualifications in its holder. In each English regiment there are sixteen subalterns; and now all they have to look forward to in the way of regimental staff is the instructorship of musketry. We confess we think this new arrangement most unwise. In the first place, it takes away from a body of young officers a very great incentive to study their profession, and to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with drill and with the method of carrying on regimental duty. It was always a point of keen emulation among a few of the most promising youngsters in a regiment as to who should be the smartest and best qualified to take up the adjutancy when it became vacant. Now that motive has been taken away; and it is only natural that many subalterns should regard this innovation with a good deal of bitterness, as not only rendering regimental duty far less attractive than it used to be, but also as depriving them of their exclusive right to the only well-paid staff appointment in the regiment. The reasons given for having a captain as adjutant are certainly curious. It is said that in some corps the junior officers were run up so quickly to the rank of captain, that commanding officers were sometimes very hard pressed to find a subaltern of sufficient service and experience to fill the adjutancy. This may, of course have been the case in some few regiments, but it can hardly have been the general rule. The popular idea is that for many years past there has been great stagnation in the promotion of officers of the British Army, and that the problem put successively to Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Hardy, and now to Mr. Childers was, and is, how to accelerate that promotion. If captains in the prime and vigour of life, and in the full maturity of experience and knowledge of their profession, have been pensioned right and left, only that subalterns might be promoted before they knew their work, then we confess there seems some ground for the general distrust inspired by most schemes of military reform. For our own part, we do not regard this innovation as the result of any well-thought-out idea, but look upon it merely as one of the many Army experiments which it has been the fashion of late years to put into force both in England and India, and it must be left to time to show that the notion is a mistaken one. In regard to another and far more notable scheme, it is already confidently asserted that the inconvenience of the abolition of the old familiar regimental numerals, and the substitution of strange territorial designations, have been productive of so much inconvenience and annoyance, that numbers will be introduced again. If this be really the case, then we may reasonably hope that the repeal of other and less glaring Army reforms will follow in due time.

THE Government has seized the whole of the week's issue of the Land League organ, *United Ireland*, and arrested all of the staff but the Editor, who was taken to Kilmainham in October last, a day or two after the arrest of Mr. Parnell and the other leaders. In a private note received from a gentleman touring in the North of Ireland a few weeks since, the writer mentions that he saw in the villages several copies of the *United Ireland*, and the New York paper, the *Irish World*, all marked "for free distribution." The American paper was by far the more violent and revolutionary of the two. It was distributed in the ordinary way by the Post Office. The Government had been asked to seize it *in transitu*, but had hesitated to do so because the only effect would be that its circulation would become clandestine, and therefore more noxious. Now that the *United Ireland* has been actually seized, and all its staff put into gaol, the Government will probably take action with regard to the American organ of sedition.

THE correspondent to whose letter we have just referred tells us that the tenants on the Shirley estate in Fermanagh have subscribed £700 as a fund to meet the expenses of appeals if the landlord should prove dissatisfied with the decisions of the Land Courts cutting down the rents. In this county the cases before the Land Court are so numerous that it is calculated that if the Commissioners sat for seven years, working hard for every day of the three hundred and sixty-five, they might all be got through. As it is the Commissioners have left Enniskillen to open the Sub-Commission in Tipperary, after having worked very hard for a week. During that time they carried consternation to the hearts of the landlords, who see ruin staring them in the face, whether they win or lose. One gentleman was put to an expense of £6 in appearing in one case, which was adjourned; and there are seventy other cases from the same estate. It was doubtless to assist ladies reduced to actual distress by the agrarian revolution which has so unexpectedly overwhelmed the Irish landed interest that Her Majesty a day or two ago contributed £200 as mentioned by Reuter.

A HANDSOME memorial has been placed in the church at Ashbrooke by the relatives of the late Brigadier-General H. F. Brooke.

WE regret very much to hear of another fatal riding accident having occurred in Northern India. We are informed that Lieut. R. Graham-Campbell, of the 78th Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs) has been killed by a fall from a horse at Sitapur, Bengal, where the regiment is now stationed. The 78th were at Poona for some time before they went to Kandahar. Lieut. Graham-Campbell was Adjutant of the Regiment.

OUR PARSON.

IT is nearly three years since the Reverend Thomas Oxford came to our little station of Guppypore, and I well remember the state of commotion and quarrelling we were in for some months after his arival. Not that our Parson was ever a stirrer up of strife and enmity among his neighbours. Not a bit of it. We raged round *him*, and I think we used to be the more angry, because we had an uneasy idea that he looked upon our opposition to him with an amusement ever so slightly blended with contempt. Let us take a look at him as he comes down the road this morning on his way to the library to see the papers. He is a quiet-looking man of about forty, and a humorous twinkle in his eye prevents his face looking too grave. He is clean shaved, and though dressed in easy morning costume, there is a certain unmistakeable clericalism about the set of his tie and the cut of his garments that indicates the High Churchman, if not the Ritualist. And in fact it was on account of Mr. Oxford's leanings in this latter direction that we were so sorely opposed to him. His reputation had travelled before him, and when one hot afternoon the mail tonga set him down at the travellers' bungalow, we felt that we had a Ritualist among us, and shuddered. I am bound to say that our ideas as to what a Ritualist was were exceedingly vague. We mixed him up somehow with candles and flowers, and half-expected that he had renounced boots in favour of sandals. But even those among us who were most prejudiced against Mr. Oxford were soon forced to admit the following points in his favour. He was a gentleman; he was very much in earnest about his work; and he was a first-rate cricketer. It was this latter accomplishment that made him from the first such a favourite with the soldiers, who had an immense admiration for the parson who bowled them out at cricket on Saturday, and gave them a bit of his mind from the pulpit on Sunday.

This was all very well, and the community of Guppypore—and more particularly the younger portion of it—voted the new Parson a good fellow. Certainly the word Ritualist had an ugly sound, though hardly anybody knew what it meant; but it was generally felt that any parson who bowled as straight as did Mr. Oxford, or who hit to leg with the force and precision of that gentleman, must be quite sound as to doctrine, though you might call him a Ritualist or anything else you pleased. But this was the superficial view of the matter, and Mrs. Blazer knew better. Mrs. Blazer was the wife of General Blazer, commanding the forces at Guppypore, and was chiefly remarkable for an uncertain temper and a stern and unflinching resolution never to desert the Church of England, but to rally round it to the last.

She had expressed this sentiment of her intention to rally round the Church so strongly one day soon after the arrival of Mr. Oxford, that General Blazer was driven to say meekly,

"But no one wants you to desert the Church, my dear, and there seems no immediate necessity for you to rally round it."

"Indeed, General Blazer!" said the lady with lofty surprise. "Then may I ask why they have sent Mr. Oxford to Guppypore?"

"Really, my dear, I don't know. I suppose it was his tour of duty," replied the General; "and I must say he seems to me a pleasant, gentlemanly sort of a man."

"I presume, General Blazer," said his wife with a show of politeness that frightened the General far more than any display of anger: "I presume that you are not aware that Mr. Oxford is a Ritualist. And you may not be aware what a Ritualist is, General Blazer. You are not quite certain? Then I will tell you. Do you know that Mr. Oxford wears a hair shirt?"

"Devilish uncomfortable in this climate," was the General's comment.

"And not only that," continued the lady, not appearing to notice the interruption; "but he never eats meat on Friday."

"Sensible fellow," said the General. "Good fish is a doosid deal better than tough mutton."

"And worse than that, General Blazer," said his wife, speaking quickly to avoid further interruption; "far worse than that. He actually thinks the Pope may be saved; he crosses himself in private; he calls himself a priest, and before you are six months older, General Blazer, he'll make you go to confession, and will inflict the most dreadful penances on you, the least of which will be to stop your brandy and soda-water and your cheroots."

"Good heavens!" said General Blazer, considerably alarmed at this prospect of an ascetic future, "this will never do. There must be something in the Bombay Army Regulations against this sort of thing, and I'll ask the Brigade-Major to look it up. Mr. Oxford must be informed that this sort of thing is not contemplated in General Orders."

"I wish dear Mr. Pounder had not gone to England," sighed his wife.

But wishing was no use. Dear Mr. Pounder having lately buried his third wife, had gone home to look out for number four, and to see at the same time if no snug livings were going begging; so there was nothing to be done but to make the best of Mr. Oxford. The first Sunday this gentleman preached, everyone went to church. Mrs. Blazer sailed up the aisle, all rustling in silks, and took her seat in the front pew, with the air of a woman determined to die at her post rather than tolerate unsound doctrine. The General followed her, and having stood the prescribed time intently gazing into the crown of his hat, sat down beside her, and heartily wished service was over. Several youngsters gave up the delights of a good "Europe sleep," and came to church under a vague impression that something unusual was going to happen. But they were doomed to disappointment. The new chaplain read the solemn and beautiful liturgy of the English church in a simple, unaffected manner very different from the florid style of Mr. Pounder whose method of emphasizing favourite passages spoke more for his fervour than his taste. The sermon had at any rate the great merit of being exceedingly short; and the kind-hearted old General may be excused if, when church was over and he and his wife were at home, he rubbed his hands, and said with a little air of triumph, "Well, my dear, nothing so very wrong about Mr. Oxford, after all. Sermon was only fifteen minutes."

"Which is all you care about, General Blazer," returned his wife severely. "But you don't suppose he will show his colours at once. I am credibly informed that he has holy water in his house, as indeed every Ritualist is bound to have by the rules of his Order. I remember when my uncle, the Dean, went to stay with young Mr. Chausible how he suffered from this custom. On the first night of his arrival, when he was shown into his bed-room, he carefully put his gold watch, that cost fifty guineas, in a sort of receptacle that hung on the wall near the bed, and which he thought was a kind of newly-invented watch-pocket. When he got up in the morning and took his watch to see the time, what was his horror to find that the valuable time-piece had been the whole night in water. And when he asked Mr. Chausible about it, that gentleman only laughed and said, "Bless my heart, you don't mean to say you put your watch in the holy water stoup? What an odd idea." What do you think of that, General Blazer?"

"Well, my dear," said the General, in a tone of reflection, "I don't think your uncle, the Dean, cared much about water of any sort, but I never in my life knew a man take more kindly to his portwine."

"Scoffer!" said Mrs. Blazer, and went to have her Sunday nap.

But Mrs. Blazer had not long to wait before Mr. Oxford revealed himself to Guppypore as the wily priest he was. He actually sent round a notice saying that he was going to have service in the church every morning, and inviting as many as possible of the people to attend. This idea came upon Guppypore like a thunderclap, and it was felt that only Mrs. Blazer could grapple with a dangerous innovation of this kind. Nor did that lady belie the expectations formed of her. She convened a meeting of ladies in her drawing-room, to which the General was the only gentleman admitted. She delivered there and then a stirring address, in the course of which she asked whether the principles of the Reformation were or were not at stake, and whether going to church on Sunday was not enough for anyone?

Here the General was rash enough to say, "Quite enough, my dear," and then glanced round with the pleasant smile of a man who has said a neat thing, and is sure of applause; but the assembled matrons gazed at the little man with such an expression of strong surprise, that he did not venture to say another word. The meeting, after a long and animated discussion (only diversified by tea and cake), called upon General Blazer, as commanding at Guppypore, to put a stop to this proposed heresy. On this the General, to the astonishment of everybody, suddenly left the room, and re-appeared, carrying with some difficulty a red book nearly as tall and much

TELEGRAMS.

THE FISHER CASE.

THE JURY DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD DEC. 15.

Late this evening the jury in the Fisher case, after two attempts, returned into court saying they were not unanimous. They were discharged, and the case is to be retried to-morrow before a fresh jury.

CONVICTION OF BOTH DEFENDANTS.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 16.

On the sitting of the court this morning, both the accused withdrew their plea of not guilty. Gunga Ram was fined Rs. 500, or six weeks, simple imprisonment. Fanthome being a man of intelligence, the judge said, should have known better: therefore, he was fined Rs. 100 and two months' simple imprisonment; in default of payment of the fine to be further imprisoned for two months.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 16.

Raja Shiva Prasada, C. S. I., of Benares, has been appointed Additional Member of Council.

The title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction has been granted to Lalji Parshotum Rai, Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda.

Captain G. E. Money has been appointed to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander 2nd Regiment Central India Horse from 6th November *vice* Major College, proceeded on furlough.

Captain W. H. C. Wylie, Asst. Commissioner N. W. P., has been appointed Political Agent, 3rd class, and posted to the political charge of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda.

Colonel George Chesney has been made substantive, with effect from 20th inst., as Secretary to the Government of India.

TWO ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS.

The *Englishman* understands that the Secretary of State having sanctioned the temporary appointment of two additional Judges of the High Court, the Viceroy has appointed Mr. J. O'Kinealy, C. S., and Baboo Mahendro Nauth Bose, Subordinate Judge of Mozufferpore, Tirhoot to fill those appointments.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DEC. 16.

Sir Frederick Roberts dined last night at the 2nd Hampshire mess. This morning he reviewed the troops, and after a review addressed the 2nd Hampshire Regiment. He was glad to meet them again, and was pleased with their soldierly appearance. He was sorry he could not take them with him to Kandahar owing to sickness. He said the regiment was a fine body of men, and was sure they would uphold a high reputation as British soldiers. He wished them all luck in their new station.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SEIZURE OF THE *UNITED IRELAND* NEWSPAPER.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

The police have seized a week's issue of the *United Ireland* newspaper in Dublin, and have arrested the remainder of the staff.

LIBEL UPON M. ROUSTAN.

PARIS, DEC. 15.

Henri Rochefort, who was charged with libelling M. Roustan, has been acquitted. His acquittal has caused a great sensation.

FLIGHT OF INSURGENTS INTO MOROCCO.

ALGIERS, DEC. 15.

Forty-five thousand insurgent families have entered Morocco, and have asked permission to settle there permanently.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, with the outward English mails of the 2nd inst., left here for Bombay at 4 o'clock this morning, and the same Co.'s s. s. Khedive, for Galle and Calcutta, at 5 o'clock.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Booldana left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara left here this morning.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5⅜
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-7⅛
3¼ per cent. Sterling	100⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85⅜
4½ "	99⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
5 " French Rentes	115f
Bar Silver	51½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£10,300,000	Inc. £200,000
Bills Discounted	£21,400,000	Inc. £1,30,000
Bullion	£20,000,000	unchanged.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 40 per cent.

Arrivals—Corinth and Nepaul.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, DEC. 15, 10-40 A.M.

French Mail-steamer Tibre, from Pondicherry, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, DECEMBER 15.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m. .. .. 76·3

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16.

At 6 a.m.	75·3
" 10 a.m.	83·1
" 2 p.m.	90·4
" 4 p.m.	83·9

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, interrupted. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

KURRACHEE, December 4, 8-21 p. m.—Teheran route right as far as Berlin. The two Anglo-German cables from Balhua and Nordeaga interrupted.

KURRACHEE, December 8, 4-30 p. m.—French Com pany's cable Brest—St. Pierre interrupted since 29th November.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR receives gentlemen at breakfast at 10 o'clock on Monday, and gives notice that he will be accessible to gentlemen wishing to speak to him on business topics from half-past eight o'clock the same morning in the Government House Garden, Parel.

THE hired transport Hankow left Natal with the second portion of the 14th Hussars, consisting of 7 officers, 161 men, and 182 horses, on the 10th instant, and will be due at Bombay on the 28th idem.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Have you heard that at the Levée on Wednesday last eighteen individuals arrived half an hour after the appointed time—Madras instead of Bombay—and had to be presented after all the native officers? H. E. was so angry that at the Yacht Club the same evening he stopped the Volunteer Band because it persisted in playing in Bombay time.

AT the ballot which closed yesterday, Mr. Edward Comber, of the firm of Messrs. Lyon and Co., was re-elected Chairman, and Mr. W. M. Macaulay, of Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and Co., was elected Deputy Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce for 1882.

HER MAJESTY'S GUN-BOAT READY, four guns, Captain H. H. Edwards, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 27th November. She has been to Minikoi Island to survey for a light-house, and she called at Calicut, which port she left on the 12th December. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

THE marriage of Miss Alice Willoughby, daughter of Colonel M. W. Willoughby, Secretary to the Bombay Government (Military Department), with Mr. A. B. Steward, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Poona, was solemnised at the Cathedral on Thursday morning. The ceremony was performed by the Venerable Archdeacon Stead, assisted by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, senior chaplain. H. E. Sir James Fergusson and Lady Fergusson, were present, and the gathering included a large number of ladies and many of the officials of the Presidency.

REGARDING the deported Kandahar sirdars, of whom mention was made in a telegram we published yesterday, a telegram to the *Pioneer* from Killa Abdulla, 13th December, states:—"The refugees from Kandahar, including the families of Ali Akbar and Ali Asgar Khan, in addition to those already mentioned, have arrived in Gulistan, in great destitution, and will probably be sent by the Government to Kurrachee, to join their relation, the Wali. The party numbers about 150—men, women, and children." Ali Akbar and Ali Asgar Khan are half-brothers of the ex-Wali Shere Ali.

WITH reference to the suspicion of a combination between Abdul Kudus Khan, the Amir's Governor of Herat and Ishak Khan of Turkistan, against Abdul Rahman, the *Pioneer*'s correspondent telegraphs:—"Mahomed Ishak Khan, as being a son of Mahomed Azim Khan, is likely enough to entertain claims of his own to power and perhaps independence in Afghanistan, but nothing certain is known of his intentions; and at present the rumour is merely instructive as showing the possible risks to which the Amir's power may yet be subjected. That the Afghans are not unmindful of Mahomed Ishak Khan's claims is shown by the effect recently produced in Kandahar by the sudden arrival in the city, about a week ago, of Sirdar Mahsin Khan, brother of Mahomed Ishak Khan, who was mentioned in my last telegram as a possible Governor of Herat. He travelled to Kandahar from Turkistan *vid* Maimenah and Herat, and his unexpected arrival threw the Amir's officials into a state of consternation. It appears that the object of Mahsin Khan's visit is merely to effect a marriage with a daughter of Mahomed Azim Khan, now in Kandahar, and that he came with the Amir's permission."

THE same correspondent states that the Amir's troops are said to have exercised great oppression in Kandahar over all classes of the people; but it is hoped that Abdul Rassul Khan, who must have arrived by this, will be able to keep them in better order. From what is known of Abdul Rassul's work in Jellalabad, the Amir's choice of a Governor appears excellent. Taj Mahomed Khan, Seistani, who left Quetta for Persia about six months ago, has turned up in Kandahar with two or three hundred sowars.

THE Agent to the Governor-General and his staff were expected at Killa Abdulla on the 13th instant, and were to return shortly to Quetta *vid* Khushdil Khan.

IT is notified in the British Burma official *Gazette* that during the visit of the Viceroy "public business in Rangoon will, as far as possible, be suspended." The Rangoon Port Trust and the Municipality have each given Rs. 5,000, and the European residents have subscribed a large sum for the delectation of His Excellency.

A SECUNDERABAD correspondent writes:—Major-General Sir C. P. Keyes, Commanding H. S. F., is "all work and no play;" he has *route* marching now.

DRAFTS for the 8th, 13th, 15th, and 24th Regiments of Native Infantry have been placed under orders to join the head-quarters of their respective corps serving in the Quetta Brigade, and will shortly embark at Bombay in one of the transports proceeding to Kurrachee for troops returning from the front.

THE *Indian Mirror* has got hold of something unique in the way of a "descriptive" writer. Here is a specimen from a letter on "Kattywar," by "our travelling correspondent":—"The bullocks of Kattywar are grand beings. They are white, colossal, with eyes and foreheads whose expression is impenetrable, crowned with immense horns which curl up towards the sky, or taper sideways like the moustaches of Sir Richard Temple. The buffaloes are equally great, perfectly tame, calm, contemplative; and while they look at you they seem almost venerable, with the hair falling off their glossy skin, as if with excess of mental labour and worry." Excessive mental labour and worry in a buffalo is a spark of genius, decidedly.

IT is reported that Mr. Arthur Brandreth, one of the judges of the Chief Court in the Punjab, is about to resign the service.

AT the meeting of the Straits Legislative Council on the 22nd November, H. E. the Governor produced a telegram from the Secretary of State, stating that by mistake the cost of the Perak war had been over-estimated by £20,000.

ALTHOUGH Sir Frederick Roberts will hold the local rank of Lieutenant-General in India whilst employed as Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, the military authorities at the Horse Guards have, the *Standard* says, declined to make substantive the rank which he held in Afghanistan. General Roberts has not yet been three years a general officer, and he occupies so junior a position on the list of major-generals that it is held that it would be an injustice to advance him over the heads of his present seniors, especially as a similar privilege was denied to Sir Garnet Wolseley after his return from South Africa.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN EWING, formerly of the 45th M. N. I., and now of the Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Quartermaster-General, the local *Mail* states, will be appointed to officiate as Quartermaster-General of the Madras Army for six months, on full pay; and Major Donald Macleod will officiate as Deputy Quartermaster-General, also on full pay. It is believed that Brigadier-General H. H. O'Connell, who now retires, will prove the last Quartermaster-General of the Madras Army. Brigadier-General Godfrey Clerk, the Adjutant-General, will most probably vacate that appointment in the spring, and it will then be aboolished. General Clerk will, in that case, be appointed the first Chief of the Staff in Madras, and Colonel Ewing will become chief of the Quartermaster-General's Department under General Clerk, who will also superintend the work of the Adjutant-General's Department.

THE laying of the new telegraph cable between Singapore and Batavia was successfully completed by the s. s. Seine on November 23, and the electric tests having proved entirely satisfactory the Seine and Sherard Osborne have commenced from each end the work of picking up the old cable, which has given considerable trouble by repeated interruptions in telegraphic communication with Java and Australia.

OUR readers will no doubt be very much interested in the following paragraph from the *Siam Advertiser*:—"On Friday, the 20th of May, 1881, the youngest full brother of H. M. the King of Siam, received an official appointment from the King which confers upon His Royal Highness the additional title of Krom Hluang Banu-pantawongs-woradej with a Saknah grade of 50,000. This eminent Prince is a Chowfa. A Prince whose father was a reigning Sovereign at the prince's birth, and whose mother was a Princess, is necessarily a Chowfa, a prince of the highest possible rank in the Kingdom. Chowfa princes are in the line of succession to the throne."

MR. RAVENSCROFT probably thinks the Indian cotton trade will be ruined now the legislation aimed at prevention of fraudulent adulteration is to be entirely removed. What would he think of the state of things in America? The *San Francisco News Letter* recently remarked:—"The English are making a fuss over the presence of sand in American bales of cotton. Haven't they got sense enough to know that cotton is always grown in sandy, arenaceous regions, and that the best cotton always has the most sand in it? They ought to be thankful if they get a little cotton in every bale, and three parts rocks and things. We have got to make money as a nation, and an English merchant who cannot stand a trifle of this sort had better suspend his commercial operations with this country."

IT does not appear likely that the young Princes will meet with much of a reception at Singapore. The *Straits Times* of November 28 states:—In connection with the Princes' visit, the Sporting Club held a meeting last Monday afternoon, at which the programme for the races to be held during their stay was finally adopted. In answer to the application from the Honorary Secretary for a prize from the Government to be run for in presence of the Princes, the Government could not see its way to appropriate any of the public money for this purpose. The Municipal Commissioners were desirous to do something towards the reception, but it has been ascertained that they have no power to alienate any portion of the Municipal funds for this purpose; they have, moreover, received an intimation from certain ratepayers that such action on their part would be followed by prosecution. Under these circumstances, the Municipality will contribute nothing towards this desirable end.

THE Ceylon harbour works continue to make excellent progress, although at the present moment the work with the dredger is suspended to enable fresh pins to be fixed to the buckets. The work at the sea-wall has been carried on almost unremittingly, and by the end of the present month there will have been about 260 feet laid during the present season, slightly in excess of the work done in the same period ot last year.

A MEETING of the winegrowers of Victoria was held lately at Gunsaler's Café, Melbourne, the Hon. L. L. Smith presiding, the object of the meeting being to consider the best means of stamping out phylloxera. Resolutions were carried calling upon the Government to take immediate steps to have every vine in the Geelong district thoroughly eradicated, for the security of the remaining vineyards in this and the neighbouring colonies; asking the Minister of Agriculture to cause a coloured lithograph to be printed showing the character of the diseased leaf and root, and a *facsimile* in shape and colour of the phylloxera, for distribution amongst the vignerons of the colony; and requesting that for the general security of the vignerons, the secretary of agriculture be sent to inspect and report upon the different vineyards of the colony. It was also resolved that the meeting approved of a suggestion that no nursery stock of any description should be grown for the next five years on any land known to have been infected with the phylloxera.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Distribution of prizes, Scottish Orphanages, Mahim 3-30 p. m.

Volunteer parade, 5 p. m.

Tea-meeting, Temperance Hall, 8 p. m.

Performance, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th:—Arrow (s) and Cutch Pelwan (s), from Mandvee. Yesterday:—H. M. S. Ready, Colombo; Alleghany (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The followingvessels sailed yesterday:—Irene Morris (s), for Marseilles; Rehmanee, Calcutta; Pachumba (s), K. Coast and Kurrachee; King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf; Timor (s), Genoa; Oriental (s), Zanzibar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Irene Morris entered the dock on Thursday.

HARBOUR SERVICE.—The Sailors' Service to-morrow morning on board the ship Savanake will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL.—There will be a "tea-meeting" and musical entertainment at the Temperance Hall, No. 3, Apollo-street, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

THEFT AT BUNDER-WADA.—Gopall Sivedass, residing on the second floor of a house situated at Bunder-wada, reported to the police on Thursday last the theft of two silver vessels, valued at Rs. 40, from his premises.

BERAR VOLUNTEERS.—Surgeon J.J. Moran, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Akola District, has been appointed a lieutenant in No. 2 (Akola) Company Berar V. R., in succession to Lieutenant A. Jones, resigned. Dr. Little is captain of this company.

THEFT.—Mundao Moorad was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 28, the property of Halenna, woman. The prisoner having been previously convicted of a similar offence, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.—In September last the total earnings on this line amounted to Rs. 32,139, or an increase of Rs. 10,659 (3,151 tons in weight) over the same month last year. The chief increases are 981 tons rice (Rs. 5,083), 652 tons grain and seed (Rs. 3,082), and Rs. 2,783 firewood. The decreases in traffic are put down to salt, sugar, tobacco, and books, amounting to Rs. 2,443.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Bunder-wada Cross-lane, on the body of Jumnabai, woman, aged fifteen years, the wife of a grain merchant, who committed suicide by taking opium in consequence of the refusal of her husband to allow her to proceed with her mother up-country. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself.

CHARGING EXCESS FARE.—Gopal Bawajee, a hack-buggy-driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of demanding more than his legal fare. The complainant, Mr. Walter F. Lord, engaged defendant's buggy to convey him from the Marine Lines to Parell and back, paying him Rs. 2, whereas the legal fare was Rs. 1-14. The accused declined to accept the fare offered and made a disturbance, demanding a larger sum. He was fined Rs. 3.

A CASE OF POISONING.—Mr. Chatton, the station master of the G. I. P. Railway at Tannah, was on Thursday night last brought down by train to Bombay, suffering from the effects of a poisonous drug, alleged to have been self-administered. He was taken to the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary at Byculla for treatment, where he is said to be progressing favourably and declared to be out of danger. The Railway Police are instituting inquiries into the matter.

HYDERABAD P. W. D.—Major R. G. Smyth, R. E., has been transferred as Superintending Engineer (Officiating 1st Grade), 2nd Grade, and Secretary to the Resident in the P. W. D., *vice* Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay, R. E. Mr. Talbot Hamilton, M. I. C. E., now officiating S. E., reverts to his substantive appointment as Assistant to the Superintending Engineer H. P. W. D. This is the third Superintending Engineer this Administration has had within three years.

CURIOUS STREET ACCIDENT.—Poorbai, woman, aged about twenty-five years, while passing through Bengalpoora Cross-lane on Thursday had her skull fractured by a small teak-wood box containing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 700 falling on her out of a window on the third storey of a house. Inquiries were made by the police, and it was found that the box had been placed near the window sill overlooking the lane, but how it fell out is not known. The injured woman was at once removed to the J.J. Hospital in an unconscious state.

THE HEWETT MUSETTES AT THE FRAMJEE HALL.—This company give three performances at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute—to-night, Monday, and Tuesday. The Gaiety Theatre could not be obtained, being closed for repairs in preparation for the season which is to open immediately after the arrival of the company from England; and the Musettes have gone to considerable expense, we believe, to make the Cowasjee Hall comfortable for their performances. The excellent credentials which they bring with them from Calcutta, and elsewhere in Northern India, should ensure a good attendance this evening.

CENTRAL PROVINCES P. W. D.—Mr. J. H. Wilson, A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Nagpur (Konkan Division), has been promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to Bengal (Eastern Circle Division), in the place of Major Smyth, R. E. By this appointment Mr. Woodhouse, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Berar, has been superseded, he being the senior Executive Engineer under the local Administration, and Mr. Wilson the next. It is probable that Colonel Jasper Otway Mayne, R. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner C. P. (Nagpoor), will retire from the service next year. He has been 27 years in the P. W. D., and completed his 32 years service on the 11th instant.

THE TROUBLES OF AN HONEST WITNESS.—Yesterday a Hindu named Mugunlal, belonging to the Bunya caste, appeared before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West at the High Court and presented a petition to his lordship for an order granting the applicant some sort of personal protection. He said that he had been asked by the defendant in a suit recently heard by his lordship to give evidence in a certain way, and on his refusal to comply with the demand, his services as a witness were dispensed with. For this reason, Mugunlal went on to say, the man now threatened to beat him. His lordship observed that if the applicant thought that his personal safety was in any danger, he might apply to a magistrate. The witness then left the court.

THE KHANGAUM STATE RAILWAY.—A correspondent writes from Sheagaon:—"Over 52 third-class passengers and 10 second-class have had to get down at this station during the last two days and tramp it to Khamgaum, although there are special goods trains running every evening from Jalamb. Could not the Consulting Engineer for Railways put a stop to this great inconvenience by ordering a third-class carriage to be attached to the goods train? All the district officials going to Khamgaum are also forced to alight at this place, and go the best way they can to Khamgaum. The Chaplain of Berar, who was not aware of the present arrangements, went to Jalamb by the evening train, and in going to Khamgaum in a cart lost his way. Nice state of affairs for a State railway worked by the G. I. P. R. Company!"

A USEFUL PATENT.—We have been supplied with some particulars of an invention recently patented by Mr. Maneckjee Furdonjee Patel, manager of the Girgaum Cotton Mills—the inventor of a telegraph signalling apparatus and (in conjunction with Mr. D. Richmond, formerly Chief Engineer and Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway) of a "railway velocipede." Mr. Patel's last invention is styled a "foot protector," and is intended for use on mule frames of spinning mills, and wheeled traffic in general. The "foot protector" is conceived on the principle of the cow-catcher attached to railway locomotives. It consists of a piece of sheet or cast-iron, or other substance, over and in front of the traversing or carriage wheel of mule frames, fastned to the axle of the wheel or to the carriage itself, and reaching close to the rail on which the wheel moves. It is so placed as to prevent the wheel passing over or cutting an operative who may incautiously come in contact with the rail while the wheel is in motion. The invention, we understand, is now at work in the Girgaum Cotton Mills, and independent testimony speaks of it as an efficient preventative of a common class of accidents to mill operatives. The "foot protector" can be adapted to ordinary carriages; and as it does not seem to be either cumbrous or unsightly, the patent may commend itself to the public for general use.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Council yesterday afternoon there were present Dr. Cook (chairman) Sir F. Souter, Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Colonel Hancock, Capt. Morland, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

THE HOUSES IN THE MARINE LINES.

The following letter from the Municipal Solicitors was read in regard to the power of the Municipal Commissioner to enforce the Municipal building regulations on the Esplanade:—

9th December, 1881.

From Messrs. Crawford and Boevey to E.C.K. Ollivant, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your No. 10785, dated the 25th ultimo, we have the honour to inform you that, in our opinion, buildings in the Marine Lines and in other parts of the city in military occupation are circumstanced in all respects as other buildings in Municipal limits with regard to the control of the Municipal Commissioner under the Act and Municipal Regulations subject, however, to this qualification that the Governor of Bombay in Council has power at any time by notification in the official Gazette, to extend the provisions or any portion of the provisions of "the Cantonments Act 1880" to any part of Bombay, in which case the provisions of the Municipal Act, so far as they might be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of the Cantonments Acts so extended, would cease to have effect. Section 2 of the last mentioned Act, after expressly giving to the Governor in Council power so to extend the act to any place under his administration, goes on to provide that "from the date on which any such portion is so extended to any place such of the enactments for the time being in force in such place as are in any way inconsistent with or repugnant to such portion shall cease to have effect in such place." We are not aware of and have not been able to find that there has been any such Government notification in reference to Bombay.—We have, &c.

CRAWFORD AND BOEVEY.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee said that a building was burnt down the other day in a neighbourhood owing to its being constructed contrary to the provisions of the Municipal Act. Such a thing might occur again, and the Council might be blamed for not having taken action in the matter. He would ask the question whether or not the Council in order to absolve themselves from any blame should draw the attention of Government to the fact that the building of such houses was contrary to the Municipal Act.

The Chairman remarked that the Municipal Commissioner had told them that no building could be put up in Bombay without a plan being first forwarded to the Municipality for sanction. The Commissioner would take action to prevent a house being built of such inflammable material as that which composed the house lately burnt down.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee remarked that when the Secretariat and other large buildings in Bombay were built the sanction of the Municipality was not asked.

The matter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The following petition to the Council and Corporation was read:—

We the undersigned residents of Dadysette Agiarylane, Bholeshwar ward, beg most respectfully to solicit kind attention to the following, hoping that the same will meet with your favourable consideration. 1st. That several of the undersigned are owners of properties in the said locality and maintain themselves on the rents thereof, without having anything else to fall back upon for their income. 2nd. That the said locality is at present as deficiently supplied with water from the Vehar and Tulsi works as it was in the year 1878 when the Tulsi works were in course of being constructed. 3. That some time about the end of the year 1878 the undersigned, with other residents of the locality, laid their grievance in respect of the want of water supply at seasonable hours and the non-watering of the street twice a day before the then chairman and members of the Town Council, and requested them to arrange for the necessary supply of water from the Tulsi and Vehar works, which is the main being at that time in course of being laid from the western side of the Dadysett Agiary-lane towards the Funuswady-line. In reply to the said application, the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Grant, by a memorandum No. 1926 of 1879, and dated 1st March, 1879, informed the undersigned that they would not be supplied from the Tulsi main, but that on the Tulsi main being ready for work the pressure on the Vehar main would become necessarily increased, and the supply in the locality would become abundant. 4. That the Tulsi main has been put to work since 1878; but the supply of water in our houses is not, we are sorry to say, at all improved, as we were given to understand would be the case. 5. The residents of the said locality, now as formerly are thus left without an supply of water. During the daytime the supply of water ceases altogether from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., while residents on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th storeys of houses cannot obtain the supply till 11 or 12 at night, and in some cases that is to say on the 4th storey, not until 2 a. m.—thus causing infinite annoyance and inconvenience to tenants generally, but more especially to those residing on the 4th storeys. 6. That Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, one of the representatives of the Bholeshwar ward, who is also with the undersigned one of the residents in the said locality, will, we doubt not, bear testimony to the fact of our being inadequately supplied with water at seasonable hours, and to the inconvenience to which we are thereby put. 7. Owing to the harassment caused by such short and vexatious supply of water, many tenants of houses situated in this street have, we regret to have to point out, vacated the premises in their occupation; a serious less on thus caused to houseowners in respect of their income from rents. This less is every day becoming so heavy that if no timely arrangements are made for obtaining the much needed supply of water to tenants during seasonable hours, we fear a much larger number of tenants will desert the premises they at present occupy. It is for the Corporation to consider whether house-owners suffering from fall in house rents caused by the action of the Municipality in not providing, proper supply of water are not entitled to claim a relief in respect of the assessment of their properties. Under the circumstances the undersigned request the Chairman and the members of the Municipal Corporation, and particularly the members of the Bholeshwar ward, wherein this street is situated, to see that the steps necessary to secure a full supply of water at all seasonable hours to tenants of houses in this locality and to water the streets twice a day are duly taken by the municipal authorities. The removal of the inconveniences herein pointed out will greatly oblige us.

THE TULSI LAKE.

The following statement showing details of the storage and consumption of water in the Tulsi Lake for the week ending 4th December, 1881, contrasted with the corresponding week for the year 1880, was presented:—

Reduced level of the surface of the water in the lake on the 4th Dec. 443 feet 2⅜ tenths, consumption for the week 42,752,000 gallons. Height of water on the gauge 43 feet 90 cents., for the corresponding week last year it was 42 feet 11 tenths; consumption for the week 41,416,000 gallons.

Mr. Nowrojee said that as regards Tulsi water he had more than once suggested that a check should be placed upon its consumption; for a great deal of water was allowed to run to waste in watering lawns and meadows.

ALLEGED THEFT.

ON Thursday last, before Mr. P. Ryan, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeerjee Jussawalla and Dosibai, his wife, appeared in company with Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, and filed the following information jointly against Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, charging him with theft.

Cowasjee Jehangeerjee Jussawalla and Dosibai jointly deposed that they knew one Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, who is the brother of the informant Dosibai. He had been in the habit of visiting the complainants. Yesterday, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, he called at their place at Tardeo, and had a conversation with them, and more particularly the informant Dosibai, about a loan of Rs. 1,000 which he wanted Dosibai to make him, and at his request she drafted out in the Goojrati language the terms of the writing or agreement upon which the loan was to be made. After the draft had been prepared Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff took it into his hands to read it, and having approved of it, he asked to be allowed to take a copy of it, to which complainants agreed. He then sat at a table and began making a copy of the draft. Dosibai went to another part of the house, and Cowasjee Jehangeerjee Jussawalla remained sitting near the table, but his attention was otherwise engaged. In a short time Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff left off writing and expressed a desire to see the informant Dosibai, and pretending that she was in the garden, he with the draft in his hand, went into the garden. The informant Cowasjee in the meantime discovered that Dosibai was not in the garden, but was at the back part of the house, and in order to convey his information to Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff he returned towards the garden, when he found Dorabjee passing out of the compound gate in a hurried manner. Cowasjee ran after the accused; but by the time Cowasjee reached the compound gate the accused had disappeared. Cowasjee inquired of the coachman of a gharry which was standing on the road opposite to the gate whether he had seen a Parsee come out of the gate, and what had become of him. Complainant was told by this man that the Parsee had gone away almost running. Cowasjee returned into the house, and upon searching the papers, &c., which were lying on the table where Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff had been engaged writing, it was discovered that the draft prepared by the informant Dosibai, and one bundle of letters and a book, were missing. The informant Cowasjee went to the house of the accused, but not finding him there, he proceeded to the Grant-road station, and on inquiry there of the ticket office clerk, he was informed that Dorabjee had proceeded to Dadur by the train which had just left. Cowasjee then followed him to Dadur in another train, and while he was alighting at the Dadur station he found that Dorabjee was on his way to Bombay in another train. He followed him to Bombay, and eventually came up with him at the Marine Lines station, where he taxed him with having stolen the papers and the book. He was made over to the police, who found the papers in question on him, but on the matter being referred to an inspector living at Byculla, he declined either to detain the accused or the papers, and referred the complainant to the Police Court. The complainants charged Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff with theft under sections 378 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and prayed that he might be dealt with according to law.

His Worship granted a summons returnable on the 22nd instant.

On the same day the accused in the above case, Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper and obtained a summons against Cowasjee Jehangeerjee Jussawalla, the complainant in the above case, charging him with assault. This summons was also made returnable on the 22nd instant.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

AN adjourned meeting of members of the association was held yesterday at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. John Marshall presiding. There were also present Messrs. Fiedler (Gaddum and Co.), Campbell (W. and A. Graham and Co.), Cotton (Greaves, Cotton and Co.), Forest (Killick, Nixon and Co.), Glade (Glade and Co.), Comber, and Lyon (Lyon and Co.), Steiner (Volkart Brothers), Wyer (Wallace and Co.), Booth (Booth and Co.), Shamjee Ludha (J. C. Bushby and Co.), Cassels (Peel, Cassels and Co.), Blascheck (A. Blascheck and Co.), Morris (Sanquet and Co.), Breul (Breul and Co.), Moore (T. H. Moore and Co.), Muller (Sigg-Sulzer and Co.), Moir (Lang, Moir and Co.), Harvey (Harvey, and Sabapathy), Gillmoore (Gill and Haswell), Huson (the Mofussil Company), Macnaghten (S. L. Macnaghten and Co.), Le Geyt, Narrondas (Narrondas Rajaram and Co.), Chrystal (P. Chrystal and Co.), Drennan, Cheetham, Read, and the representatives of five native firms.

ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS.

The following were elected members of the association:—

Mr. A. W. Campbell, proposed by W. and A. Graham and Co., and seconded by Booth and Co.

Messrs. R. Lupi and Co., proposed by Mr. Cassels, and seconded by Mr. Breul.

Mr. S. R. Haswell, proposed by Mr. Huson, and seconded by S. L. Macnaghten and Co.

PROPOSED NEW RULES.

The chairman said this was an adjourned meeting to discuss the amendments brought forward by members. Since the last meeting a notice of amendments had been sent in by several native merchants; but they must be proposed and seconded in the regular way.

The following amendment was then submitted:—

Proposed by Mr. Nathoobhoy Soorchund, and seconded by Messrs Heerjee Nagsey and Co., that in rule 22, for the time fixed, namely 12 o'clock on the last day specified in the contract, be made 3 p.m., local time, of the last day specified in the contract as in the old rule. 2. That the fine proposed to be levied at the rate of one rupee per candy in addition to the value of the cotton sold at the market rate be entirely omitted (hear, hear), and that the cotton may be bought either at the risk and peril of the vendor or invoiced at the market rate. That in rule 28, instead of the expression "half a class" in the proviso beginning with "provided the inferiority be less than half a class," the expression "half a class" be omitted and the expression "whole class" be substituted for it. 2. That in the second sentence beginning with "if the inferiority of the tender amount to half a class or more" be omitted, and the expression "whole class or more" substituted in its place. 3. That the words after the expression "or if it contained short-stapled descriptions" be entirely omitted. 4. So also the expression "with a fine of not more than five rupees, and of not less than two rupees per candy added" be entirely omitted.

Mr. A. Huson said he would propose an amendment, that the old rules stand as they are without alteration.

Mr. Fiedler, in seconding the amendment, said the rules had worked well so far, and he did not see why they should change them. He thought it was much better to leave them as they were.

Mr. Narrondas Purshotumdas said.—After giving to this matter my best consideration, I have come to the conclusion that I must support Mr. Huson's amendment. Before you can be asked, gentlemen, to sanction the alterations proposed by the committee, you ought to be satisfied whether any necessity has been made out for their introduction. To my mind it seems quite clear that all the evils complained of by Mr. Blascheck are fully provided against by the existing rules. You are aware that it is competent to every merchant to provide by his contract that he will buy cotton of a particular class and name, grade, &c., and in cases of such contracts the buyer can insist upon delivery to him of goods which fully answer the class contracted for, but if a merchant does not desire to insist upon delivery to him of goods strictly answering the terms mentioned in the contract, he by the existing rules is bound to accept goods one class inferior to the class mentioned in the contract, subject to a fair and reasonable allowance. The main complaint urged by Mr. Blascheck is to reduce this limit to half a class, with power to invoice back the goods with Rs. 5 penalty. The classification of cotton in different classes is based on no fixed and invariable standard. These classifications must depend, as will be admitted on all hands, to a great extent on individual opinion. There are no bounds which separate one class from another. It is a patent fact that we very often find cotton rejected by one set of arbitrators as not answering the class mentioned in the contract passed under the same class by another set of arbitrators, or on appeal by the Committee. In matter of classification based in this way on individual opinion, it is a very dangerous thing to reduce the limit from one class, to half class, inasmuch as it would lead to such a fine and indistinct shade of difference as would enable any party in a falling market to raise objections which could only be decided by a toss-up. The difference of half a class would lead to hair-splitting disputes, which, for the sake of a healthy growth of trade, must always be avoided. I must therefore ask gentlemen, before to sanction this reduction from full to half class. This reduction of classification, coupled with the power of invoicing back goods with penalty, would be f

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TO BE LET, with immediate possession, second floor of a very desirable HOUSE in Meadow Street, Fort, nearly opposite to the Oriental Bank. It contains beautiful quarters, and is admirably suited for a Barrister's chamber, and at present in the occupation of Tyrall Leith, Esquire, Barrister-at-law. Rent only Rs. 70. For further particulars apply to

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Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 37 0
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Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
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Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	..
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F. Dessandier & Co.'s ***2-star Brandy ...	" 20 0	..
Fromy & Rogeo's Brandy	" 23 0	..
Do. Brandy *** 3-star	" 32 0	..
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From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
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VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 26th November, 1881.

CARLTON WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.

11 years old. 5 years old.
36 Rupees. 30 Rupees.

Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
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CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
ALL-COMERS' CONTEST.

PRIZES AGGREGATING RS. 1,000 IN VALUE.
To be competed for any day between
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WHOLESALE WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

HAVE now OPENED an Indian Branch at Calcutta. All letters will receive immediate attention.
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FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. Rs 9-0 per keg.

Do.	F	do.	" 12-0 do.
Do.	FF	do.	" 12-8 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	" 10-8 per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	" 11-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 12-0 do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	" 9-8 do.
Do.	FF	do.	" 10-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 11-0 do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	" 18-0 do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	" 24-0 do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	" 45-0 per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARTUND BAPOO JOSEY and WISHWANATH BAPOO JOSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, have CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece of land with the dwelling-house and out-buildings erected thereon, known as "ESCOMBE COTTAGE," situate on Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Maudvee, on the north side of Mount Pleasant-road, and containing by admeasurement 21,705 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east partly by the Mount Napean-road, and partly by the property of Munchee jee Framjee Cama, on the west partly by the properties of Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy and of Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon, and partly by the property of Fazoolabhoy, on the north by the property of the Trustees of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, deceased, and on the south by the said Mount Pleasant-road, which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 130, and by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 73 and 77, and are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of F. A. Owen, Esq. All persons having any claims upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims if there be any.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1881.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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UNDER instructions from the DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS in charge of the Government Chinchona Plantations, will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, Exchange Hall, Madras, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, 1882, commencing at 12 noon.

1.—10,000 lbs. of chinchona (brown and red) Barks in lots of about 100 lbs. each.

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HORSES! HORSES!—ARRIVAL OF FOURTH FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and Fourth batch of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE and PERSIAN HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways, and Ponies, &c., belonging to well-known Arab Dealer Shaik Jasim Bin Feed.—No. 115, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 3rd Dec., 1881.

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Send for a price-list.

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MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
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A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
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Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, NEW YORK, without which none is genuine.

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JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SQUARE PIANOS,
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R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

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FRESH STOCK just to hand per s. s. "Peshawur," suitable for Walking, Dress, and House Wear. A large assortment to select from. Bought in the best markets. Defies Comparison. Inspection invited. Prices unequalled.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
MOROCCO SHOES, Oxford lace with a neat bow. Per pair ...	7 8	COURT SHOES, fancy embroidered toes, fancy colored bows, very tastefully got up. Per pair. ...	10 8
MOLIERE SHOES, morocco, light walking. Per pair ...	8 0	MOROCCO SHOES, with embroidered toes to button with strap over instep, lined fancy Kid. Per pair ...	10 8
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GLACE KID SHOES, low cut, toes embroidered with black beads, and bows, a very cool Shoe. Per pair ...	10 0		
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Racket Shoes re-soled with fluted or plain India-rubber. Gent's Boots of all descriptions in stock or made to order, Our well known make of Boots, for taste, durability, and fit are now famed throughout India.

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A COOL SPARKLING DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.

ZOEDONE May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.

ZOEDONE Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.

ZOEDONE May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

ZOEDONE "Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

William Foster, M.A. (Cantab), F. C. S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

Price at Agents' Warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 4 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.
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Agents for the District are
Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Bombay.
By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

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FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
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BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jewellery has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced in Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal during his recent journey through that continent.

LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.
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LADIES' SUITS consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 160 to Rs. 825.
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GENTLEMEN'S SUITS consisting of SET of four STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS or SOLITAIRS, from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60.

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

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J. H. ABBOTT, Acting Chief Engineer.

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